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From the Raleigh Sentinel.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

BY AUTHORITY OF CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Aug. 3, 1868.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

From the Committee on Internal Improvements: A bill to amend the Charter of the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Railroad Company, recommending its passage.

A communication from the Code Commission, transmitting "a bill concerning the fees of Clerks of the Superior Courts, Sheriffs, Registers of Deeds, Solicitors, Coroners, Constables, Justices of the Peace and Jurors. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Mr. Winstead: A bill from the Code Commissioners concerning the jurisdiction and powers of Clerks of the Superior Courts and proceedings before them, as Judges of Probate. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Br. Mr. Rich: A bill to incorporate Rossbass Guano Company. Referred to the Committee on Corporations.

By Mr. Etheridge: A bill to protect the fowling interests of Currituck county.

By Mr. Martindale: A bill to organize a "*National Guard*" in the State. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. Legg: A bill for the preservation of the public health. [This bill provides for a quarantine at the mouth of the Cape Fear River and the construction of a Hospital.]

By Mr. Harrington: A bill to amend the charter of the Cape Fear Navigation Company. Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

By Mr. Osborne: A bill to amend the charter of the Mecklenburg Female College.

By Mr. Jones, of Wake: A bill to incorporate the North State Swamp Land, Naval Store and Lumber Company.

By Mr. Welker: A resolution directing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to report at once in reference to the claim of J. W. Stevens to a seat in the Senate.—Adopted.

By Mr. Blythe: A resolution providing for the payment of $3 *per diem* to the Pages in each House. Adopted.

By Mr. Welker: A resolution allowing $78 66 for printing certain bills for the use of the Senate. Adopted.

BILLS ON CALENDAR.

Bill providing for the settlement of the estates of deceased persons was amended, and passed its second reading.

Bill to punish conspiracy, sedition and rebellion. By motion of Mr. Osborne, it was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Bill to regulate capital punishment, passed its second reading.

Bill to amend an ordinance respecting the jurisdiction of the Courts in the State, passed its second reading.

Bill to prevent the sacrifice of property under execution, passed its second reading.

The bill providing for the payment of the burial expenses of the late Senator, Mr. Hall, and allowing his widow *per diem* and mileage from the beginning to the end of the session, was taken up.

Mr. Blythe offered a substitute, *instructing* each member of the General Assembly to pay $5 out of his own pocket for the benefit of the widow. *Not considered muchly!*

Mr. Cook moved to amend the resolution by striking out "the end of the session" and inserting "1st August."

Mr. Love moved an amendment by inserting up to the day of his death, which was lost.

Mr. Cook's amendment was adopted and the bill passed.

Bill to regulate the admission of Attorneys to practice law in the several Courts of the State was rejected.

Resolutions authorizing the printing of ten copies of each law enacted by this General Assembly, for each member, passed.

On motion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(BY UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.)

MONDAY, August 3, 1868.

A communication from the Code Commission was received, concerning the fees of Clerks, Sheriffs, Registers and other county officers. Lies over.

A message was received from the Senate notifying the House of the passage of the bill entitled "Civil Procedure," and one regulating Sheriff's bonds.

Seymour, from the Judiciary committee, reported adversely to the petition of certain citizens, praying the abolition of capital punishment.

The same reported adversely upon a bill repealing the present stay law.

By Stevens: A resolution authorizing the Treasurer to pay J. J. Sawyer for services as Engrossing Clerk before the election of that officer. The resolution passed under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Barnett, on the part of the committee on Corporations, reported back the bill laying off counties into townships, and asked the reference of the bill to the committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Whitley, on the part of the majority of the same committee, reported adversely to the bill.

Both reports, with the bill, were ordered to be printed.

CALENDAR.

The Senate resolution, authorizing the Treasurer to borrow $100,000, passed its final reading.

Senate bill No. 36, authorizing Clerks of Superior Courts to take the privy examination of *femes covert*, passed its second reading.

On motion of Mr. Seymour the rules were suspended and the bill was put on its third reading.

Laflin (c. b.) moved to amend by authorizing Justices of the Peace to take said examination.

Morris (negro) was hugely delighted with the amendment.

Seymour and Mr. Sinclair opposed it, and the latter moved to amend by limiting the jurisdiction of the Justices of the Peace in the premises to sale where the consideration does not exceed $50.

Stilley moved to substitute by authorizing the clerk to issue a commission to any Justices to take the examination. Lost.

The question recurred upon Mr. Sinclair's amendment, which was lost.

Laflin's amendment was then adopted, and the bill, as amended, passed its third reading.

A bill to suspend the collection of taxes in certain counties until the 15th of September was taken up and rejected.

A general bill to the same effect was next read and, on motion of sleepy Downing, ordered to be printed.

The Chair announced the hour for the special order, viz: The Police bill.

Ashmorth (the unwashed) moved to postpone it until to-morrow, 11 o'clock.

Mr. Pou moved its indefinite postponement. He said he saw nothing unconstitutional in the bill. It was expensive, but not so much so as some gentlemen thought; yet its expensiveness was one of his objections to it. His main objection to the bill was that it was wholly unnecessary. He believed in the old system of government, where civil authority, and civil authority alone, shall extend its beneficent sway over all, and when, besides its authority, there would be none other. He said the sheriff was made, by the common law and by the statute law, a police officer, and with the power to call out the entire body politic of the county, he would be able to quiet any disturbance.

Ashworth wanted to know if the Constitution did not require the Legislature to organize and arm the militia. Mr. Pou replied "certainly," but that this was no militia bill, and before the gentleman could question him upon that subject, he (Ashworth) must change the features, as well as the name, of the bill.

Harris, of Wake, negro, moved to lay the motion to postpone indefinitely upon the table.

Mr. Sinclair called for the yeas and nays.

The call was sustained, and the roll being called, resulted yeas 47, nays 36, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ashworth, Blair, Barnes, Carson, Clayton, of Chowan, Crawford, negro, Cawthorn, negro, Downing, Ellington, Foster, Gahagan Gunter, Gilbert, Graham, Hutchings, negro, Harris, of Wake, negro, Horney, Hayes, negro, Hendricks, Ingram, Justice. of Rutherford, Kinney, Kelley, of Moore, Leary, negro, Laflin, Morrill, Morris, negro, Mendenhall, McCanless, Moring, Price, negro, Proctor, Robbins, negro, Renfrow, Reynolds, negro, Rea, Stilley, Simonds, Seymour, Stevens, Short, Siegrist, Vestal, Vest, Wilson, Wiswall and Waldrop.

NAYS—Messrs. Argo, Armstrong, Boddie, Clayton, of Transylvania, Cherry, negro, Davis, Durham, Davideon, Farrow, Gatling, Gibson, Grier, Hodnett, Hicks, High, Humphries, Harris, of Franklin, Hinnant, Hawkins, Jarvis, Kelley, of Davie, Long, of Chatham, Moore, Matheson, Nicholson, Pou, Parker, Proffitt, Robinson, Smith, of Alleghany, Smith, of Martin, Sinclair, Shaver, Thompson, Whitley and Williams.

The question then recurred on Ashworth's motion to postpone until to-morrow, which was put to a vote and carried.

Hayes, negro, called up his resolution to prevent members from absenting themselves for more than two days without leave. The rules were suspended and the resolution was adopted.

Stevens moved to reconsider the vote upon the bill to prohibit the sale of liquor upon election days. Carried.

Seymour moved a suspension of the rules, to take up a bill entitled "an act for the government of counties." Carried.

Downing said as the bill was a long one, he moved to make it the special order for Thursday next, at 11 o'clock. Carried.

A message was read from the Senate, returning the bill in reference to the sale of liquor on election days.

Stevens moved to add the words, "or give away," and strike out the words, "by the small measure."

Seymour moved to amend by adding the words "at public places."

Mr. Argo said that the House could very properly pass a bill to prevent bribery, but that they could not prevent a gentleman from offering a friend on election day a glass of liquor. Such legislation was simply ridiculous.

Morris (negro) advocated the most stringent measures.

Seymour's amendment was adopted.

Stevens' amendment, as amended, was then adopted.

Leary, (negro,) moved to amend by striking out "5 miles" and inserting "12 miles."

Justice, of Rutherford, got off the same witticism which he did when the bill was discussed before, at which nobody, as before laughed.

Leary's amendment was put to a vote and lost.

The bill, as amended, then passed its final reading.

Seymour moved to suspend the rules and take up the bill of Civil Procedure, as reported by the Code Commission. Carried.

Seymour then moved to refer it to the Committee on Judiciary. Carried.

On motion of the same, the bill in reference to the duties and powers of Superior Court Clerks was referred to the same Committee.

By Ashworth: A bill to protect incoming Sheriffs, when the retiring Sheriffs have collected a part of the taxes. Lies over.

By Estes, (c. b.): A resolution requiring the assumption of the payment of interest on the public debt.

By the same: A bill authorizing the payment of interest on the public debt.

After a great deal of discussion as to whether the resolution and bill should be printed before or after an examination by the Finance Committee, it was determined to refer both to that committee.

On motion of Leary, (negro,) the House then adjourned.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Aug. 4, 1868.

The following bills passed their third readings, viz:

Bill to amend sections 2, 6 and 8, chapter 120, Revised Code. [This bill provides that the Governor shall have power to appoint Commissioners of Wrecks.]

Mr. Robbins stated that he was opposed to this one-man power. It was unjust and an infringement upon the rights of the people.

Messrs. Barrow, Lindsay, Love, Melchor, Mason, McLauchlin, Osborne, Purdie, Respass and Robbins voted in the negative.

Bill providing for filling vacancies that may occur in the General Assembly.

Mr. Robbins stated that he was gratified to see that *this* bill did not confer upon the Governor the power to appoint.

Bill in relation to county treasurers:—The first section of this bill reads as follow:

"That it shall not be lawful for the county treasurers of this State to pay, out of the funds of the counties, any order or other certificate of indebtedness, issued by the late county courts, unless the same shall have been audited by the Board of County Commissioners."

Mr. Love protested against the passage of this bill, not because he was unwilling to have acts of the late county courts investigated, but because it was a reflection upon the honesty and integrity of the members of the late select courts of the whole State.

Messrs. Love, Osborne, Robbins, Respass and Purdie voted in the negative.

Bill to incorporate the Salisbury Cemetery Association.

Bill providing for the payment of the burial expenses of the late Senator Hall, and allowing his widow *per diem* and mileage from the beginning of the session up to the 1st of August.

Bill authorizing the Medical Colleges of the State to dissect dead bodies.

Bill to amend or repeal 9th section of an act to incorporate the Greenville & French Broad Railroad Company. The third section of this bill provides that the said Railroad Company may, in their discretion, make the northern terminus of their road at Asheville, in the county of Buncombe.

After some debate, on motion of Mr. Etheridge, it was recommitted to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Bill to provide for a hydrographic survey of the State was discussed at some length, Messrs. Cook and Hayes urging its passage, and Messrs. Love, Respass, Robbins, Burns, Smith and White opposing it on the ground that it would incur an unnecessary expenditure of the people's money.

On motion of Mr. Respass it was indefinitely postponed, Messrs. Colgrove, Cook, Hayes, Legg, Martindale, Moore, of Carteret, and Welker voting in the negative.

On motion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[BY UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.]

TUESDAY, Aug. 4, 1868.

Mendenhall spouted on a question of privilege.

Pearson presented a petition from the citizens of Wayne. Referred.

By the same: A bill entitled "an act to repeal an act to appoint a tax collector for the county of Wayne." Passed under a suspension of the rules.

A message was received from the Senate concurring in the House resolution allowing Pages $3 per day.

Vest gave notice that he would introduce a bill to incorporate the town of Salem, in Forsythe.

By Laflin (c. b.): A resolution to allow one Duffee (Yankee) $7 per day for some useless service. The resolution was, of course, adopted.

Ingram (the Ku Klux man) said that he was a very honest old man, and didn't want to hurt anybody, and therefore moved to take up the bill providing that the County Commissioners shall appoint proxies to represent the stock owned by their counties in certain Railroads.

The bill was read, when old Major Downing, being very affectionately poked in the ribs by Hayes, who sits by him, was suddenly aroused from his slumbers, and immediately demanded to know what the question was; whereupon Hayes whispered the desired information. The Major then moved to lay the matter on the table.

The motion, to old Ku Klux's excessive grief was carried. He arose from his seat and, after casting a reproachful glance upon the Major, clasped his hands as if in prayer, and then, sinking into his seat, exclaimed, in a tearful voice, "*et tu Brute!*"

The bill allowing all Sheriffs until the 1st day of January, 1869, to collect taxes due and pay them into the Public Treasury, was read.

This created quite a noisy debate, and at length the old Major, angry because the din kept him from relapsing again into the arms of the drowsy god, moved to postpone it until Friday next, at 12 o'clock.—This did not take so well, and the debate, much to the annoyance of the Major, continued.

After a good deal of squabbling, it was decided to refer the matter to the Committee on Finance.

A message was received from the Senate, concerning tax collectors. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The bill regulating the term of holding Superior Courts in Halifax County, passed its second reading.

The bill preventing the distillation of grain, after a great deal of debate, was postponed until the 3rd Monday in November next.

The bill concerning the qualification of certain officers passed its several readings, under a suspension of the rules.

The bill for the relief of Willis Grandy was recommitted to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

The Chair announced the Police Bill as the Special Order for this hour.

Seymour (c. b.) offered a substitute, which, in sum and substance, is almost identically the same thing as the original. It only changes the name from "police" to "militia," and decreases slightly, the pay of its members, when on duty.

Seymour called the previous question.

Mr. Durham denounced in proper terms, such a proceeding. He said such action was without precedent in the history of any legislative body in this country. Here was a substitute offered for the most important bill of the session, and yet the Conservatives were debarred the right of discussing it. The late Convention, in the height of its iniquity, never perpetrated such an outrage upon the miuority as this. No one had been given an opportunity to examine the provisions of the substitute, and yet, by this infamous gag-law, we, and the people we represent, are not allowed to be heard. Mr. D. then moved to adjourn, and called for the yeas and nays.

The call was sustained, and the roll being called, resulted in the following ballot:

YEAS—Messrs. Argo, Armstrong, Boddie, Barnett, Clayton, of Transylvania, Davis, Durham, Davidson, Farrow, Gatling, Gibson, Grier, Hodnett, Hicks, High, Humphries, Hawkins, Jarvis, Kelly, of Davie, Leary, (negro,) Moore, Matheson, Nicholson, Robinson, Smith, of Alleghany, Sinclair, Shaver, Thompson, Whitley and Williams.

NAYS.—Messrs. Ames, Ashworth, Bowman, Blair, Barnes, Banner, Carson, Candler, Clayton, of Chowan, Crawford, (negro,) Cawthorn, (negro,) Dixon, Downing, Ellington, Estes, Foster, Forkner, (negro,) Gahagan, Gunter, Gilbert, Hutchings, (negro,) Harris, of Wake, (negro,) Hodgin, Hayes, (negro,) Hinnant, Hendricks, Justice, of Henderson, Justice, of Rutherford, Kinney, Kelly, of Moore, Long, of Chatham, Laflin, Morrill, Mendenhall, McCanless, Moring, Pou, Price, (negro,) Parker, Proctor, Pearson, Robbins, (negro,) Renfrow, Rea, Smith, of Martin, Stilley, Simonds, Seymour, Stevens, Sykes, (negro,) Seigrist, Stanton, Vestal, Vest, Wilson, Williamson, (negro,) Wiswall, and Waldrop.

Mr. Durham then moved to lay the whole matter on the table, and called the yeas and nays upon the motion. The call was sustained, and the motion was lost, by a vote of yeas 33, nays 58.

Mr. Durham changed his vote from the minority to the majority, in order to move a reconsideration, which motion he made, and demanded the yeas and nays upon it.

The Chair ruled him out of order, whereupon Mr. Durham moved to adjourn, and called for the yeas and nays.

The call was sustained, and the roll being called, the motion was lost by a vote of yeas 31, nays 61.

Mr. Durham again moved to adjourn and called for the yeas and nays. The Chair ruled the motion out, saying when a motion to adjourn is put and lost, some business must intervene before another motion to adjourn can be made.

Mr. Durham appealed from the decision of the Chair, and upon the appeal called for the yeas and nays.

The roll being called the decision was sustained by a vote of yeas 65, nays 24.

Mr. Sinclair moved to adjourn and called for the yeas and nays. The call was sustained, and the roll being called, resulted in a vote of yeas 27, nays 57.

Mr. Durham then moved to recommit the bill, with the substitute, to the Committee on Military Affairs. The Chair ruled the motion out of order. Mr. Durham appealed from the decision. The Chair ruled the appeal out of order, saying that the Chair had been sustained by the action of the House upon the same point.

The question recurred upon Seymour's (the man who takes off his spectacles to read and puts them on to talk) call for the previous question, which was put and carried.

Mr. Durham moved to adjourn and called for the yeas and nays upon the motion. The call was sustained, and was lost by a vote of yeas 27, nays 55.

Mr. Argo moved that the substitute be read, and, on that motion, called for the yeas and nays. The call was sustained and resulted in a vote of yeas 47, nays 38.

The substitute was then read and the question recurred upon its adoption.

Mr. Durham called for the yeas and nays upon its passage. The call was sustained and roll being called resulted in the following ballot:

YEAS—Messrs. Ashworth, Bowman, Blair, Barnes, Banner, Candler, Clayton, of Chowan, Cherry, negro, Cawthorn, negro, Dixon, Downing, Ellis, Estes, Foster, Forkner, Gahagan, Gunter, Gilbert, Graham, Hutchings, negro, Harris, of Wake, negro, Horney, Hodgin, Hayes, negro, Hendricks, Ingram, Kinney, Long, of Chatham, Laflin, Morrill, Mendenhall, McCanless, Price, negro, Proctor, Renfrow, Rea, Stilley, Seymour, Sykes, negro, Siegrist, Stanton, Vestal, Vest, Williamson, negro, Wiswall, Waldrop.

NAYS—Messrs. Ames, Argo, Armstrong, Boddie, Clayton, of Transylvania, Davis, Durham, Davidson, Farrow, Gatlin, Gibson, Grier, Hodnett, Hicks, High, Hinnant, Hawkins, Justice, of Rutherford, Jarvis, Kelly, of Davie, Kelly, of Moore, Leary, negro, Moore, Matheson, Nicholson, Pou, Proffitt, Robinson, Smith, of Alleghany, Smith, of Martin, Sinclair, Shaver, Thompson, Whitley, White Williams.

Seymour (c. b.) moved to suspend the rules and place it on its second reading.—The rules were suspended, and the substitute was placed on its second reading.

Mr. Durham called for the yeas and nays. The call was sustained, and the substitute passed its second reading, by a vote of yeas 56, nays 27.

Mr. Durham moved to adjourn, and on that motion called the yeas and nays. The House refused to adjourn by a vote of yeas 28, nays 58.

Seymour moved to suspend the rules and put the substitute on its third reading, and on that motion called the previous question.

The call for the previous question was sustained. The question recurred upon the motion to suspend the rules.

The motion was lost by a vote of yeas 54, nays 35—not a two thirds vote.

The substitute was ordered to be printed and placed on each member's desk, and made the special order to-morrow, at half past 10 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Sinclair, the concern dispersed.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, August 5, 1868.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Mr. Barrow: A bill to facilitate the settlement of the estates of deceased persons, and for other purposes. Referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. Beeman: A bill for the relief of certain persons, who may have suffered from the destruction of country records, &c., in the county of Anson.

By Mr. Sweet: A resolution rescinding a former resolution on adjournment, and fixing the day of adjournment on the 17th of August—to re-convene at the time prescribed in the Constitution, unless otherwise ordered.

A resolution from the committee on Claims, allowing certain amounts due Messrs. P. F. Pescud, F. J. Hutchings, J. M. Towles and R. K. Ferrell, for articles supplied to the Insane Asylum, during and after the war. The question was divided and the claims were respectively allowed.

The following Senators voted in the negative on Mr. Pescud's claim of $978,76: Messrs. Bellamy, Burns, Colgrove, Ethridge and Hayes.

On Mr. Hutchings' claim of $893, Messrs. Bellamy, Burns and Hayes voted in the negative.

Some time was consumed in the discussion of the matter. Messrs. Ethridge, Burns and Hayes opposed the resolution on the ground that it was a war debt.

Mr. Hayes remarked: "Mr. President, here are even claims to be brought forward for *nigger* hire!" (O! Mr. Hayes! Mr. Hayes!!)

Mr. Sweet stated that he would like to say something in behalf of Mr. R. K. Ferrell. When he (Mr. Sweet) was a prisoner in the hands of the Confederate forces, and here at Raleigh, Mr. Ferrell had come to him, treated him kindly, and offered to give him and others comfortable quarters at the Asylum, provided he escape or evade the guard. [Applause.] This claim of Mr. Ferrell's was a just one; he had loaned the money out of his own pocket to the Institution, and it should be paid.

Mr. Hayes then stated that he was opposed to the amount specified in the resolution as the claim of Mr. Ferrell, because he thought Mr. Ferrell should have interest also!

SPECIAL ORDER, VIZ:

Report of committee on salaries and fees.

Mr. Welker introduced a resolution providing that the salaries of certain officers shall not be fixed at present, but that they shall be paid a monthly allowance until their salaries shall be fixed by law.

Mr. Welker stated that his object in offering this resolution was that there had been some conflict in reference to the reports of the committee, and he desired to give Senators time to consider the matter, and by the time the General Assembly met again they would be better able to ascertain what amounts the several officers ought to receive.

Mr. Love was opposed to delaying this matter any longer; the salaries of these officers had to be fixed. Why not do it at once? He was afraid there was a hidden motive in wishing to postpone this matter until the next session of the General Assembly. The majority here are afraid to show their hands. They desire to wait until the Presidential election, knowing that they intend to make these salaries enormously high; and they are afraid to let the people see their work.

Mr. Welker disclaimed having any hidden or political motive in offering the resolution. He did so believing it would save time; he should vote for what he believed to be a fit compensation.

Mr. Moore, of Carteret, called the previous question, but withdrew for a moment, and

Mr. Love denounced the previous question as a contemptible gag-law, used by a majority to prevent a fair and honest discussion.

Mr. Wynne was opposed to the previous question. There are certain gentlemen in this body who are in the minority, and who are our peers. What object can the majority have in gagging them? Let us have a fair and full discussion and take this gag out of the mouths of the opposite party. He hoped he should hear no more of the previous question during the session.

Mr. Moore, of Carteret, renewed his motion and the resolution was adopted.—Messrs. Harrington, Love, Mason, McLaughlin, Osborne, Purdie, Robbins, Winstead and Wilson voted in the negative.

A communication was received from the Treasurer, in response to a resolution of inquiry in reference to certain monies paid out of the Treasury to defray the expenses of the 4th of July celebration in this city. (The communication sets forth that some $260 had been paid *on a warrant from the Governor*, to Jno. Maguire and P. A. Nolen for constructing the platform in the Capitol square on that occasion!)

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[BY UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.]

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5, 1868.

By Seymour (c. b.,): A bill authorizing the Governor to fill vacancies in county offices. The bill passed its several readings, under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Argo moved to reconsider the vote by which the Special Militia bill (Police Bill) passed its second reading on yesterday. Mr. A. said he had voted for the bill yesterday, in order to make the motion today.

Mr. A. proceeded to make an argument in favor of his motion, when

Seymour, (c. b.,) rose to a point of order, saying the motion to reconsider was out of order, as the bill had been made the special order at 10½ o'clock.

Mr. Durham contended that Mr. Argo was in order, and in proof of his position, read copious extracts from the rules of order.

The Chair ruled in favor of Mr. Argo.

Mr. A. then proceeded with his remarks in opposition to the bill.

Seymour (c. b.,) arose to another point of order, saying that the hour for the special order had arrived.

The Chair sustained Seymour.

Mr. Durham appealed from the decision and called for the yeas and nays. The call was sustained and the Chair was sustained.

Mr. Argo now claimed the floor, as did Seymour. The Chair decided that Seymour was entitled to it.

Mr. Argo moved to adjourn, and called for the yeas and nays. The call was sustained, and the motion was rejected by a strict faction vote.

Mr. Durham said that if the opposite party would allow the minority, to-day, to discuss the bill, and to show its unconstitutionality and enormity, they would cease all parliamentary opposition and allow the bill to come to a straight-out vote. If they (the Radicals) would not allow discussion, he would charge them with being unfair and afraid to allow the merits of the bill to be debated.

Mr. Durham was plainly informed that the previous question would be rigorously enforced.

Mr. Durham then asked that *one* hour be given them.

The same infamous answer was returned.

Seymour insisted that the bill be read as a part of his remarks.

The Clerk proceeded to read the bill, when

Mr. Durham rose to a point of order, saying that the bill should be read section by section.

The Chair said that there was no necessity why it should be so read.

Mr. Durham appealed from that decision.

The Chair ruled the appeal out of order, saying that the gentleman could not point to any rule on which to base his point.

Mr. Durham said "then it is the Speaker's opinion that my appeal is out of order, because my point is not based upon any rule."

The Chair replied, "yes, sir."

Mr. Durham said "well, sir, from *that* decision I appeal and call for the yeas and nays."

The call was sustained and the decision was sustained by a faction vote.

Seymour was allowed to hold the floor, during the reading of the bill, by the Speaker. When the Clerk had read the bill, Seymour moved its adoption and called for the previous question.

Mr. Durham moved to lay that motion on the table.

The Chair refused to entertain the motion.

The question recurred upon the motion for the previous question.

Mr. Durham called for the yeas and nays.

The call was sustained, and resulted in a vote of yeas 59, nays 38.

Mr. Argo moved to adjourn.

Mr. Durham moved to lay that motion on the table, and called for the yeas and nays.

The call was sustained and the motion was laid on the table, by a vote of yeas 63, nays 26.

Mr. Argo moved to reconsider the vote by which the motion to adjourn was laid on the table.

The Chair ruled the motion out of order.

Mr. Argo appealed from that decision and called for the yeas and nays. The Chair was sustained by a strict faction vote.

The question recurred upon the passage of this bill on its third reading. Mr. Durham called for the yeas and nays. The call was sustained and resulted in the following ballot:

YEAS—Messrs. Argo, Ashworth, Blair, Banner, Carson, Candler, Clayton, of Chowan, Cherry, negro, Crawford, negro, Cawthorn, negro, Dixon, Downing, Ellington, Estes, Foster, Franklin, Forkner, negro, Gahagan, Gunter, Gilbert, Graham, Hutchings, negro, Harris, of Wake, negro, Horney, Hodgin, Hayes, negro, Hendricks, Ingram, Justice, of Rutherford, Kinney, Kelley, of Moore, Long, of Chatham, Laflin, Morrill, Morris, negro, McCanless, Moring, Pearson, Ragland, Renfrow, Reynolds, Rea, Stilley, Simmons, Seymour, Stevens, Seigrist, Vestal, Vest, Wilson, Williamson, negro, Wilkie, Wiswall and Waldrop.

NAYS—Messrs. Ames, Armstrong, Boddie, Barnett, Clayton, of Transylvania, Davis, Durham, Ellis, Farrow, Ferebee, Gatling, Gibson, Grier, Hodnett, Hicks, High, Humphries, Hinnant, Hawkins, Justice, of Henderson, Jarvis, Kelley, of Davie, Leary, negro, Moore, Mendenhall, Nicholson, Pou, Parker, Proctor, Proffitt, Robinson, Rhodes, Smith, of Alleghany, Smith, of Martin, Sweet, negro, Sykes, negro, Sinclair, Short, Shaver, Stanton, Thompson, Whitley, Matheson and Williams.

Messrs. Durham, Gatling, Nicholson and others, in giving their votes took the opportunity, as they had been denied the privilege of discussing the measure, to characterize the whole affair as tyrannical, unconstitutional, unnecessary, expensive, dangerous to the liberties of the people, and expressed their opinion as to the infamous, cowardly, outrageous and ungentlemanly manner in which the minority had been deprived of the right to discuss it.

Mr. Durham gave notice that on to-morrow the Conservative members would present a protest against the whole proceedings.

Proctor changed his vote from the negative to the affirmative, because his colleague (Mr. Sinclair) voted in the negative.

Mr. Argo moved to reconsider the vote. Mr. Argo said he had changed his vote from the negative to the affirmative in order to make this motion. He had done the same yesterday, on the passage of the bill on its second reading; but the Speaker, contrary to all law and justice, had ruled the motion out of order. Mr. Argo commenced an argument against the bill: 1st, on account of its unconstitutionality; 2d, the absolute powers granted Magistrates, Sheriffs, Constables, County Commissioners and Judges; 3d, the lack of any necessity for it; 4th, its enormous expense, &c.

Mr. A. was continually interrupted by the opposition, by trifling and captious questions and points of order.

Seymour (goggles) moved two or three absurd points, which not being sustained by the Speaker, he appealed to the House, and even the House actually refused to sustain him.

After a disgraceful and continued attempt on the part of the majority to browbeat Mr. Argo and make him relinquish the floor, it was agreed to postpone the matter until to-morrow morning, 9 o'clock, with the understanding that Mr. Argo is entitled to the floor.

The bill providing for special courts in the counties of Craven and New Havover passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

After the introduction of several unimportant bills, the House adjourned.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

For the Journal.

Democratic Meeting of the Citizens of Richmond County, at Rockingham, 4th August, 1868.

Dr. P. W. Stansill was called to the Chair, and A. T. Cole requested to act as Secretary.

The object of the meeting being explained to organize a Central Democratic Club for the county, also to nominate delegates to the State Democratic Convention at Raleigh, on the 13th instant.

On motion, a committee of three, viz: Rev. F. Sandford, J. W. Cole and John W. Thomas, was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting; also to report the names of suitable persons for delegates to the State Democratic Convention, and of persons as permanent officers of the Central Democratic Club for the county.

During the interim for the preparation of the resolutions and reports, the meeting was well entertained by stiring speeches from Col. Frank Terry, Col. W. L. Steele, Rev. F. Sandford, J. W. Cole, and M. J. McSween.

The committee on resolutions, &c., reported the following, which were read and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, In the Platform adopted by our National Democratic Convention held on the 4th of July last, the Democracy appeals to all who oppose the unjust, oppressive and revolutionary measures of the Radical party, and desire the supremacy of the Constitution and the Laws, to unite with them in the great struggle for our common rights and liberties. Be it

Resolved 1st, That we endorse the platform of principles then and there adopted, as *our* platform of principles, and pledge ourselves to disseminate and explain them to the uninformed wherever we go.

Resolved 2d, That Horatio Seymour and Franklin P. Blair, standing upon this platform, representing as it does, the opinions and sentiments of the good, the virtuous, the intelligent and the law loving citizens of every party, shall have our unanimous and undivided support.

Resolved 3d, That the ignorant and uninformed by false representations have been deceived, and prompted to act against their own and the interest of their friends; that as all men may be persuaded to do wrong we entertain no party prejudice against them—that all such are invited to attend the meetings of the Democratic Club of our county, and be informed on the great issue before us.

Resolved 4th, That Wm D Townsend, Tristram Bostick, Dr A E McFadyen, John J Bennett, Martin R McDonald, A McD Martin, H C Wall, M C Ellerbe, Alfred Covington, Joseph Capel, John B Covington, Calvin Everette, John P Little, P N Stanback, Jno Ledbetter, Thos R Baldwin, B F Little, Dr D N Patterson, Dan'l W Gibson, Capt Hugh McLean, Jas N Terry, Jno C Terry, Thos Waters, Richm'd Lovin, Col John W Leak, Rev F Sandford, J W Dawkins, Col W L Steele, Henry Stewart, R S Leak, Alex R Morrison, S W Covington, William B Cole, D M Henderson, Mark Hailley, Benj H Covington, Wm P Gibson, Geo Pate, Jno C Smith, Wm Gibson, L B McLaurin, L J Kelly, John B Buchanan, John Johnson, Col Chas Malloy, John G Blue, Dr A Patterson, John McKay, Peter McRae, Col J T Roper, L W McLaurin, Jno McKennon, W R McEachin, Col A J McQueen—six from each of these respective districts, viz: Mineral Springs, Black Jack, Steeles, Beaver Dam, Rockingham, Wolf Pit, Williamson's, Laurell Hill and Stewartsville, are recommended as delegates to represent the county of Richmond in the State Democratic Convention, to be held in Raleigh on the 13th instant.

Resolved 4th, That a copy of these resolutions and of the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Wilmington Journal, with a request of publication, and that the Morning Star is requested to copy.

About seventy-five names were at once subscribed to the roll of our Central Democratic Club. Its officers, chosen upon the recommendation of the Committee, were as follows:

For President—Col. John W. Leak.

Vice-Presidents—W. C. Leak, Dr. P. W. Stansill, W. B. Cole, Rev. A. McMillan, John W. Thomas, John W. Terry and W. P. McDonald.

For Corresponding Secretary—T. C. Leake.

For Secretary—J. H. Osborne.

For Treasurer—H. J. Carr.

For Executive Committee—John W. Cole, A. R. Morrison, H. C. Wall, A. T. Cole and R. S. Leake.

On motion the meeting then adjourned.

A. T. COLE, Sec'y.

DR. P. W. STANSILL, Ch'n.

UNFAIR DIVISION OF THE SPOILS.—We insert the following card from

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1868.

FOR PRESIDENT:

HORATIO SEYMOUR,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR,

OF MISSOURI.

Hon. O. H. Dockery.

We see by our Raleigh exchanges that his gentleman will address the people of obeson, at Lumberton, on Monday of Su- erior Court for that county, as a candi- ate for re-election to Congress.

The early bird is said to catch the first orm, but we doubt if Mr. Dockery's ovement will be sufficient to thwart the hemes of the carpet-bagger, who fought r the freedom of the negroes at the tail f a sutler's cart, for several years, while ockery was trying, by services in the field, maintain their slavery. The slate is ready filled, and Dockery's name does t appear as the candidate for Congress.

The War Measures of the Radicals.

We publish to-day the odious bill passed the House on Thursday last. We have pressed our views very freely and fre- uently upon the subject of this bill. We precate its passage and warn the Senate at if they confirm the action of the House, ey will inaugurate war in North Carolina. he purpose of the authors of this measure disorder and riots—they move and have eir being in civil commotion and social volution. We desire peace—in behalf of suffering people, we demand it.

Were we influenced by party interests d success, says the Raleigh *Sentinel*, in oticing the passage of the bill in the ouse, we would urge the Senate strong- to adopt the bill. It is the opinion of me of the best judges of public senti- ent, that the passage of this bill would crease the vote of SEYMOUR and BLAIR in is State from twen'y thousand to twenty- re thousand votes. We do not doubt it. *ut we are for peace.* We prefer PEACE to e *interests of party.* We deprecate blood- ed for any cause, if it is possible to avoid . This bill is a promoter of riot, bitter eling and bloodshed. It invites blood d makes the road to it easy and certain. We have shown that the force must be iefly, if not entirely, a *negro force.* "Gov- nor" Holden warmly urges and advocates is bill, and his previous appointments f negro magistrates, &c., who are unable read or write, warrants the conclusion at he would prefer negroes to whites in is "special militia." He is well aware of e feeling which his negro appointments ave produced. That feeling will be inten- fied a thousand fold by this bill; partic- larly must it be so if the force is chiefly mposed of negroes, and *if, especially, very negro in the special militia is authorized arrest white or black men, for a breach of e peace!* There is *death* in that pot. Our hite people will never submit to such an utrage, and we warn the Senate of the onsequences of such a measure.

The people of Warren, Halifax, Granville, dgecombe and Craven will notice the otes of the colored delegates from those ounties. They will understand how to ppreciate them. Price, of New Hanover, ykes, of Pasquotank, and Leary and Sweat, f Cumberland, voted against the measure. f they did so because of their opposition o the incendiary character of the bill, they re entitled to the thanks of the people.— t is, however, rumored, but we can hardly elieve it, that they opposed the bill sim- ly because they were opposed to any re- ognition of color in it, by which blacks and hites were not compelled to be in the same *sections.*" Such an objection is neither reditable to their heads or hearts. We shall eproduce the entire vote, if it finally pas- es, and call special attention to those who ote in favor of WAR.

Seymour's Letter.

This calm, thoughtful appeal to reason s worthy of the great statesman who ut- ers it. It speaks words of peace to all parties. Divested of all taint of partisan eeling, Governor Seymour's views will command the attention of those who have suffered themselves to be dragged, reluc- antly, behind the triumphal car of Radi- alism. During the war, there were men who deemed it most judicious not to dis- cuss the mistakes and misdeeds of the Radicals. To this feeling Mr. Lincoln appealed for his second election, telling with great effect a story, the conclusion and point of which was: "It is no time to swap horses now." The success of this during the war has determined the Radi- cals never to let the war cease, if they can help it. They now cry "War, when there is no war," because they want to argue "it is no time to swap horses now." But it is high time. Radicalism against Conserva- tism is a "swap" which can alone save our country from bankruptcy and ruin. Let every reflecting man ponder the words of Horatio Seymour. Let those that are ad- dressed to the Republicans, misrepresent- ed by the Radicals, receive the calm atten- tion they deserve:

"Many Republicans have heretofore clung to their party who have regretted the extremes of violence to which it has run. They have cherish- ed a faith that while the action of their political friends has been mistaken, their motives have been good. They must now see that the Republi- can party is in that condition that it cannot car- ry out a wise and peaceful policy, whatever its motives may be. It is a misfortune, not only to a country, but to a governing party itself, when its action is unchecked by any form of opposition. It has been the misfortune of the Republican par- ty that events of the past few years have given it so much power that it has been able to shackle the Executive, to trammel the Judiciary, and to carry out the views of the most unwise and vio- lent of its members. When this state of things exists in any party, it has ever been found that the judgment of its ablest leaders do not control. There is hardly an able man who has helped to build up the Republican organization who has not within the past three years warned it against its excesses, who has not been borne down and forced to give up his convictions of what the in- terest of the country called for, or, if too patriot- ic to do this, who has not been driven from its ranks.

"The Republican party, as well as we, are in- terested in putting some check upon this vio- lence. It must be clear to every thinking man that a division of political power tends to check the violence of party action and to secure the peace and good order of society. The election of a Democratic Executive and a majority of Demo- cratic members to the House of Representatives would not give to that party organization the power to make sudden or violent changes, but it would serve to check those extreme measures which have been deplored by the best men of both political organizations. The result would most certainly lead to that peaceful restoration of the Union and re-establishment of that fraternal rela- tionship which the country and the Republican party deplore as deeply as I do the spirit of violence shown by those recently admitted to seats in Congress from the south. The condition of civil war which they contemplate must be abhorrent to every right- thinking man."

Hon. B. F. Moore's Opinion—An Able Paper

To the exclusion of much other matter, we give room to-day for the opinion of Hon. B. F. MOORE, on the constitutionality of the "Police bill" now pending in the Sen- ate of North Carolina. We are sure the people of the whole State, at least that por- tion of them who love Order and Peace, will thank Mr. MOORE for this able paper, and it is to be hoped there may be found a sufficient number of Senators who have sense enough to crush so obnoxious a law.

The Police Bill,

No doubt the enlightened citizens of the Northern States look upon the inhabitants (*nee* "rebels") of the Southern country as a race of people far below the ordinary standard of civilization. This fact has been carefully instilled into their minds by the abolition orators of the North previous to the war, as well as by the political vam- pires who are now swarming over the whole of our fair land, and who, as only themselves know how fully, have sacrificed everything that to an honorable mind makes life endurable, for the furtherance of their schemes of robbery and plunder.

These people, then, of the North are pre- pared to believe everything that is told them relative to the disorders existing at the South at this day. They look upon the negroes as a down-trodden race, who are still made the objects of numerous and dire persecution at the hands of their former owners. They regard the Northern men who have left their homes in the North to take forcible possession of those of the Southern people as a veritable race of saints—saints for whom the fairest lands of the South are an inadequate re- ward—and they believe that those who still dare to assert their constitutional rights are a race of savages who literally go about seeking whom they may devour.— They not only, a large number of them, believe these things, but are so obstinate and blinded in their prejudices that noth- ing that we can say will convince them to the contrary.

To pander to and to increase this belief in the minds of these people, the Radical orators and the Radical papers published in the South, throw overboard every con- sideration of decency and truth, and do not hesitate to publish at home and abroad the most shameful misrepresentations. It is of no avail to contradict these assertions and for us to live up to a strict standard of law and order. Every disturbance, no matter of how insignificant a nature, is perverted to an ill, and the very oppres- sions under which we are laboring are made to appear of our own coinage.

A full illustration of this fact occurred in the North Carolina Senate last Saturday. The new Police Bill was under considera- tion, and a substitute of a much more moderate character was proposed by Mr. Respass. This substitute was adopted, but a reconsideration was afterwards moved. Hereupon ensued a lengthy discussion, some arguing for and others against the bill. It was stated by some that there were numerous disorders in the State growing out of the existence of a Ku-Klux organi- zation. Mr. Respass dared them to pro- duce proof of such, and it could not be produced.

Galloway (negro) of this county, as usual had something to say. He had seen, he said, some evidences of a civil war already. So have we, Galloway, and had you been present in Wilmington on Tuesday night, you would have seen, and, possibly, have borne a hand in the same. We saw there a mob of negroes incited to demonstrations against a party of white men, from whom there came no cause for assault. We saw some six or seven gentlemen set upon by a numerous gang of negroes and stoned, and this without provocation; and it is a well-known fact to all that the city, during the entire night, was alive with distur- bances, all of which were carried on by men of your own party, and for whose pro- tection a tyrranous and an unconstitutional measure is to be imposed upon the people of this State. Galloway further says that he had seen loyal men forced to leave their houses because they had favored the adop- tion of the Constitution, which is an as- sertion that, in our opinion, cannot be easily proven. Let this colored Senator go farther and say when and where he had seen an instance of this kind. As a public journalist, we have been aware of *facts* as they have transpired, and not in one sin- gle instance has there been such a thing occurring in this Senatorial District, which is that of which Galloway appears as repre- sentative.

It is unhesitatingly declared in the Sen- ate Chamber of the State, that this police bill is for the protection of the colored people from the whites, and it is a well- known fact to the framers and supporters of that bill, that it is the white people themselves who need protection from the violence of the negro. How much protec- tion this bill will give to the white man is already known. It will give as much and no more than was wished and intended by the authors of it.

With a negro State and a negro local po- lice, the small remnants of constitutional liberty now left to the people of North Carolina will be buried in the grave that holds the repudiated instrument carved out by the swords of our ancestors at Moore's Creek and at Guilford Court House, and framed by the authors of the American In- dependence.

GEN. WADE HAMPTON, in a speech de- livered at the Democratic Convention of Columbia, S. C., on the 7th instant, in re- ply to a statement made by Northern pa- pers in relation to his speech in New York, says: I am told that in the New York *Her- ald* it is published that I said "the Con- federate flag had been preserved, and I should one day unfold it and call around me the men who used to follow that ban- ner in the field." I need not tell you that this statement is in every respect false. On the contrary, when I spoke of the flag of the Confederacy, *I remarked that it now was furled forever, to be buried in the grave of our lost cause.*

The Latest from Raleigh.

By the *Sentinel*, in last night's mail, we learn of the proceedings in the Senate on Tuesday, relative to the Military Bill.

It will be remembered that Mr. Respass had on Saturday introduced a substitute for the Special Military Bill, which substi- tute had passed the Senate.

A reconsideration of this was afterwards carried and the new bill was rejected.— On Tuesday another, and a more infamous one than the others, was brought forward and was carried through its second reading. This latter bill is said to have been the re- sult of a caucus held on Monday night, and that its principal features were intro- duced by John Pool. In all probability it passed yesterday.

The *Sentinel*, in speaking of this affair, grows almost sublime in the lofty heroism of its language. Read and appreciate in full. It says:

"*We dare them to pass it;* and it will awaken such a righteous indignation among the people of North Carolina, as will carry the State for Sey- mour and Blair by a *thundering* majority!"

AN ACT

Entitled An Act concerning Inspectors for the City of Wilmington.

The General Assembly for the State of North Carolina, do enact:

Section 1st. That the Governor shall ap- point seven Inspectors for the city of Wil- mington, who shall severally hold office at the pleasure of the Governor, viz: one In- spector of Naval Stores, one Inspector of Forage and Provisions, one Inspector of Shingles and Wood, and four Inspectors of Timber, Lumber and Staves, who with their Deputies, shall have exclusive power to inspect Naval Stores, Provisions and Forage, Timber, Lumber, Shingles and Wood, in said city of Wilmington accord- ing to existing laws.

Section 2d. Be it further enacted, That the Inspectors, after they shall have been duly qualified as hereinafter provided, may appoint one or more Deputy Inspectors to aid them in the discharge of their respec- tive duties, who shall be compensated by the Inspectors so appointing such Deputy or Deputies. The Inspectors shall severally be responsible for the official acts, or mis- conduct in office of said Deputies, and the said Inspectors shall, before entering upon the duties of their respective offices, several- ly give bond, in a penalty not less than five thousand dollars, except the Inspectors of Shingles and Wood, whose bond shall be in the sum of five hundred dollars, with surety, to be approved by the Board of Commis- sioners of the county of New Hanover, pay- able to the State of North Carolina, con- ditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, by himself and depu- ties; said bonds to be recorded by the Register of Deeds for the county of New Hanover, in the book known as the "Regis- try of Official Bonds," to be filed with the Clerk of the Superior Court for the county of New Hanover.

Deputy Inspectors appointed by virtue of this Act, shall file with the said Clerk of the Superior Court, on oath faithfully to dis- charge the duties of their respective offi- ces.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That the said Board of Commissioners shall, from time to time, regulate the fees to be paid to the Inspectors, but the Governor may at any time increase or diminish said fees.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted. That if any person shall sell any article required by law to be inspected, or shall ship, or ex- port, or attempt to ship or export the same, until the same shall have been duly in- spected, weighed or guaged, (as the case may be) he or they shall forfeit and pay two hundred dollars, for each offence, and shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That if any person who is not a legal Inspector ac- cording to the provisions of this Act, or a duly appointed Deputy, presumes to act as such, he shall forfeit and pay two hundred dollars, for each offence, and shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That the several penalties and forfeitures by this Act inflicted, shall be applied one half to the use of the informer, and the remainder to the county of New Hanover, and the pen- alties may be recovered before any Justice of Peace in said county.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, That any person disqualified from holding office by the fourteenth article of the Constitution of the United States, shall not be eligible to act as Inspectors, or Deputy Inspectors, unless such disability shall have been re- moved by Congress.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, That all laws and clauses of laws, that may conflict with the provisions of this Act, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, That this Act shall be in force from and after its ratifi- cation.

Ratified July 27th, 1868.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
Raleigh, July 27, 1868.

I, Henry J. Menninger, Secretary of State, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original Act on file in this office.

H. J. MENNINGER,
Secretary of State.

WE publish here the Proclamation of Mayor Neff, of which we have spoken elsewhere. If Mr. Neff will only enforce the laws of the city determinately, we, for one, will cheerfully accord him all due credit for doing so:

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, complaints have been made at this office that riotous demonstrations have been made in the streets of this city:

I HEREBY WARN ALL PERSONS, that any breach of the peace, or any interference with any politi- cal meeting, will be prosecuted to the full ex- tent of the law.

Policemen are hereby instructed to disperse any unlawful assemblage in the streets, and will im- mediately arrest any person violating any of the city ordinances.

Any citizen refusing to assist the policemen in the discharge of their duties, will be punished.

JOS. H. NEFF,
Mayor.

Mayor's Office,
Wilmington, N. C.,
Aug. 12th, 1868.

THE DISTURBANCES ON TUESDAY NIGHT.—A series of the most disgraceful occurren- ces which has ever blighted the fair name of our city occurred here on last Tuesday night. The Democratic Club were in ses- sion at their Club Room, on Market street, perfecting their arrangements previous to the departure of our delegates for Raleigh the next morning. A beautiful transpa- rency, intended to be taken with them to Raleigh, was in front of the hall, and this, it seems, excited the ire of some of the negroes of the Radical party. About ten o'clock, under the escort of a small num- ber of gentlemen, this transparency was moved off for the railroad, but had not proceeded far before those with it were beset by a dense throng of negro men and boys, and a shower of stones was launched at them, by which two gentlemen of the party were seriously injured. The escort kept on steadily, until at length the as- sault was rendered too severe for endu- rance, when they gained the shelter of a house. The negroes still continuing to press upon them, a pistol was discharged in the air above them by one of those present, and the desired effect was pro- duced; the assailants were dispersed, numbers of them taking to their heels.— The transparency was then carried to the depot, and no further molestation was of- fered the party. The negroes in the as- saulting crowd on that occasion could not have been less than one hundred and fifty, while those who were attacked were not more than seven or eight in number.

It is needless for us to say that this pro- ceeding, as well as other similar demonstra- tions, which took place then were out- rageous and shameful; our saying so will not put an end to them. We have said it so often, and have appealed so frequently to the authorities for justice and protec- tion, that we know such things are useless. Mayor Neff has, however, we are happy to say, at last shown some disposition to put an end to these evils, and to that effect has published elsewere a proclamation de- claring that all such as conspire against the peace shall be punished to the full extent of the law. But we would be glad to see Mr. Neff earnest in deed as well as in word, and give some satisfactory assurance to us that justice is not dead as well as blind and deaf.

For the Journal.

Robeson County.

HOLMESVILLE, N. C., Aug 5th, 1868.

Dear Journal: It would be of some in- terest, perhaps, to your readers, generally, to know what we are doing in this vicinity for the true Conservative Democratic prin- ciples and Constitutional Liberty. Every man, from the hoary headed fathers to the beardless boy, seems to be actuated and moved on to the field of action by the very purest motives of principle and honor.

At a very large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Holmesville and vicinity, the 1st of August, a most flourishing Club was formed and thoroughly organized, to be known hereafter as the "Holmesville Conservative Democratic Club." The principles of the Democratic platform were unanimously adopted, and the very names of Seymour and Blair brought cheers from the audience.

The conduct of W. W. W. W. *Brownlow-* Holden towards the respectable and intel- ligent people of North Carolina met with the sneers and grins of contempt that he so justly merits. And in revering the de- claration of our friend, "Yellow Muck," we think it perfectly applicable to Mr. *Holden,* Governor (so-called) of North Carolina, "He is a minner among whales, and if any smaller things swim in the water or *crawl* on the earth he (Holden) is him." The course pursued by the Governor and the Legislature of North Carolina must bring civil strife and bloodshed to our doors; it must destroy the industry of our country and forever ruin our society and degrade the European race. We look with hope to the decision of November next. The most momentous questions ever pre- sented to the people of the United States are now before them for their considera- tion and final action at the ballot box. Whether we are still to preserve the true principles set forth by our Mecklenburg forefathers in '76, or are we to suffer them to degenerate into monarchies of the most ignorant and absolute characters.

You will hear from our Corresponding Secretary soon. Yours, &c.,

LEWELLYN.

AN ACT

Providing for the Organization of a Spe- cial Militia.

Section 1. *The General Assembly of North Car- olina do enact,* That the Governor is hereby au- thorized and directed to appoint, organize and equip, a sufficient force of Militia in the various Counties of the State, to preserve the peace and enforce the laws.

Sec. 2. That the number of said Militia shall not exceed fifty to each member of the House of Re- presentatives, unless the Governor shall deem said number insufficient for the preservation of the peace or the enforcement of the laws. There shall be a Captain appointed for each Company, and a Lieutenant for each platoon of fifty men, and a Sergeant for every ten men comprising the force. But when the organization does not exceed fifty men, there shall be no Lieutenant.

Sec. 3. That said Militia shall be provided with proper arms and badges. That every member of the force shall be entitled to one dollar *per diem* while on actual duty, and shall be allowed no other pay or compensation whatever. Each Cap- tain may be allowed pay at the rate of three dol- lars *per diem,* and each Lieutenant at the rate of two dollars *per diem,* for the time necessarily spent in organizing and supervising the force un- der his command while on actual duty.

Sec. 4. The Governor shall appoint an Adjutant General, who shall receive a salary of one hun- dred dollars per month, and the necessary travel- ing expenses while organizing and supervising the Militia.

Sec. 5. No man shall be an officer or private in this organization unless he be an elector of the State, and first take and subscribe the Constitu- tional oath of office.

Sec. 6. In case it shall be necessary to call out this force to quell any riot, or suppress or pre- vent any violence, the expense of the same while on duty shall be defrayed by the Town, City or County in which such riot or violence shall occur or be apprehended.

Sec. 7. Every officer of this organization shall have power to call out the whole or any of the force under his command, to preserve the peace and enforce the law, at the written request of any Judge, Justice of the Peace, Sheriff or his Deputy, County or Town Constable, or any County Com- missioner, and such request shall state the reason of the call, and a copy of the same shall be at once forwarded to the Adjutant General of the State.

Sec. 8. Each officer or member of the Special Militia shall have power, and it shall be his duty, at any time, to arrest for breach of the peace, and to hold the offender until he can be brought be- fore some Justice of the Peace or other judical officer, to be dealt with according to law: *Provid- ed,* That no man shall be detained more than thirty-six hours, except by judicial order.

Sec. 9. It shall be the duty of the Adjutant Gen- eral to prepare and forward to each man appoint- ed a member of this organization a printed copy of the rules prescribed to govern his conduct, and any wilful violation shall be a misdemeanor punishable with fine not to exceed one hundred dollars.

Sec. 10. The said militia shall be under the command of the Governor, and be subject to his orders, and may be sent to any portion of the State by him. He shall report to each session of the General Assembly the condition and efficiency of the organization, and propose any legislation he may deem proper and necessary therefor.

Sec. 11. The badge of this organization shall bear these initials, N. C. S. M.; the badge of a Captain shall be marked Co. ——, No. ——, Cap- tain; that of a Lieutenant, Co. ——, No. —— Pla- toon, No. —— Lieutenant; and that of a Sergeant, Co. ——, No. —— Platoon, No. —— Section, No. — Sergeant; and no arrests shall be made, or author- ity exercised without the same. The loan or trans- fer of said badge to another shall be an indicta- ble offence punishable with imprisonment for not less than one month, or more than two years.— The Adjutant General shall have power to desig- nate the number of each company, platoon and section.

Sec. 12. Any officer of said Special Militia shall have power, and it shall be his duty, to use such force as may be necessary to overcome resistance in quelling riots or making arrests, and not oth- erwise.

Sec. 13. That the white and colored members of the Special Militia shall not be compelled to serve in the same sections.

Sec. 14. Each officer shall be allowed necessa- ry traveling expenses and postage incurred in the discharge of his duties.

Sec. 15. Each Captain shall require monthly re- ports from each Sergeant in his company, and shall make monthly reports to the Adjutant Gen- eral of the State.

Sec. 16. That officers shall take rank according to the date of their commissions, and that the Ad- jutant General shall furnish each officer a list of all officers according to rank.

Sec. 17. The sum necessary to carry out the provisions of this act is hereby appropriated and ordered to be paid from any money not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 18. This act shall be in force from and af- ter its passage.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

BY AUTHORITY OF CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, August 6, 1868.

The following bills were reported from committees, with favorable endorsements:

Bill to encourage the manufacture of cotton, wool, &c.

Bill concerning refunding bonds.

Bill concerning the jurisdiction and power of the Clerks of Superior Courts.

Bill regulating hours of labor.

Bill concerning the duties of Sheriffs was amended, and, on motion of Mr. Os- borne, it passed its third reading, under a suspension of the rules.

Bill to incorporate the Respass Guano Company.

Bill to incorporate the Union Emigrant and Transportation Company.

Bill to regulate the time for the collec- tion of taxes was ordered to be printed and made the special order for to-morrow, at 11 o'clock.

The Committee on Claims reported sun- dry claims against the Insane Asylum, with a resolution instructing the Treasurer to pay the same.

On motion of Mr. Respass, the report was laid on the table, ordered to be printed and made the special order for to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

The following bills came from Commit- tees, with a recommendation that they be indefinitely postponed, viz:

Bill to elect Inspectors for the city of Wilmington;

Bill in relation to registration of voters in the city of Wilmington;

Bill to amend chapter 85 Revised Code.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Bill in relation to the powers and duties of the Superior Court Clerks was dis- cussed at some length, amended, and passed its third reading, under a suspension of the rules.

A message was received from the House, transmitting a bill to establish Special Courts for the cities of Wilmington and Newbern, and the county of Robeson.

Mr. Winstead moved that the rules be suspended, in order to put the bill on its several readings.

Messrs. Osborne and Robbins opposed the motion, but it was carried.

[The bill provides that the Judges of these Courts shall be appointed by the "Governor" and confirmed by the Senate.

Mr. Welker moved to amend by allowing the citizens of these counties to elect said Judges after 1870. *The amendment was lost.*

Mr. Robbins offered a substitute for the bill continuing the Special Courts, which are now already in operation at Wilmington and New Berne.

Considerable discussion ensued, and on motion of Mr. Robbins it was laid on the table, in order to have time to consider the matter.

On motion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[BY UNGERGROUND RAILOAD.]

THURSDAY, Aug. 6, 1868.

Mr. Argo resumed his remarks upon the motion to reconsider the vote, by which the special Militia (Police) bill passed its third reading on yesterday. He went on to say that the people of the State were never more anxious for peace and quiet than at present. It was untrue that the people were disposed to resist, by armed violence, the existing government. On the contrary, he himself, with his party as much as they deprecated a renewal of blood-shed would take up arms to maintain the su- premacy of the laws and the Constitution. He argued that this force, if placed in the hands of a bitter and depraved partisan leader, would be used to further the ends of party, regardless of the interest or liber- ties of the whole people. This force will entail upon our hard-working and indus- trious people, who are hard pushed now to pay their taxes, a debt of $350,000, to maintain it for the space of one month.

Mr. A. went on to show the direct and plain violation, not alone of the State Con- stitution, but also that of the United States. He showed conclusively that there was not the least necessity for such a measure, and setting aside its unconstitutionality its un- just and tyrannical provisions, its enormous expense, it was unwise in the extreme and likely to engender strife. He appealed to all fair-minded men upon the floor, of all parties, as to the course of the party in the majority in refusing a full and fair dis- cussion of this bill—not even allowing the short space of an hour to the minority to debate the matter. He was indebted to the use of parliamentary tactics for the short time which he had now to discuss and show up, in its true colors, the vileness, oppression and utter wickedness of the measure.

Mr. A. continued for some time to ex- pose in an animated and eloquent manner the outrage imposed by the bill upon con- stitutional liberty, and in conclusion, pro- tested, in the name of law, justice and lib- erty, against the final adoption of this in- iquitous measure.

Mr. Sinclair next took the floor and argued that this substitute was the same as the original, only a little more unconstitu- tional. He read a long and able argument from B. F. Moore, Esq., giving an opinion as to the unconstitutionality of the whole bill. He (Mr. Moore) regarded it as giv- ing to the Governor the absolute control of 6,000 armed men, organized, armed and mobilized. If the national army were to be raised on the same principle, we should have to-day a standing army of 240,000 men. In his (Mr. Moore's) opinion, the force raised cannot be maintained without the consent of Congress. The letter went on to point out the various ways in which the bill was subversive of all constitutional liberty, and how it violated, in letter and spirit, those vital and fundamental princi- ples of law, which guarantee protection to life, liberty and property.

Mr. Sinclair resumed his remarks and argued at length upon the merits of the bill. These soldiers, he said, must be in complete sympathy with their Commander- in-Chief—a provision hitherto unknown in the laws of any country. You say that the Republican party is the people's party— that they are afraid of the people; yet how is it that you must have armed men to carry on the government? Do you, who claim a majority of 20,000 in the State ac- knowledge that the State is being recon- structed against the will of the people, and the whole three years work, over which Congress agonized, is nugatory, unless this State government is propped by six thou- sand bayonets?

Mr. Sinclair, in a most able and eloquent speech continued his remarks. He opposed the bill for several reasons: 1st. Because it was clearly unconstitutional. It was not a militia, with the meaning of the provi- sion or language of either the State or Na- tional Constitutions. 2d. He was opposed to it and asked for its reconsideration, be- cause, if it became a law, it forever blazons forth to the world the fact that Republican governments are a failure. 3d. He was opposed to the bill, because, if it becomes a law, it stamps the whole work of recon- struction as revolutionary and contrary to the will of a free people, and, therefore, susceptible of preservation and permanency only when supported by a standing army. 4th. He opposed it, because it would inau- gurate and perpetuate discord, and, per- haps shedding of blood between not only the white and colored races in the State, but also between native and adopted citi- zens. The technical Republican is an ex- otic on the soil of North Carolina. It was not at all indigenous to our State. You must, therefore, give it time to acclimate itself, &c. 5th. In his judgment, the bill was cunningly devised for the express purpose of bringing on at the polls the very thing which it pretends to prevent. He meant collision and bloodshed. 6th. He opposed it, because it gave to the Executive unlim- ited control of the State Treasury. 7th. He opposed it because its provisions, in connection with other acts passed by this Legislature, convert a constitutional and responsible Executive into an irresponsi- ble despot, and lay at his feet, unchecked by law, the lives and property of every man, woman and child.

Under each of these heads Mr. Sinclair made eloquent and elaborate arguments.

Mr. Gatling characterized the bill as odious and utterly abhorrent to any gov- ernment claiming to be a free Republic.— He said that they had become ashamed of the word "Police," and substituted "Mi- litia." He thought that the word "mali- cious" would be the most appropriate one to use. This bill gave to the Governor the power to march these soldiers to any por- tion of the State he saw fit, whether there was necessity for it or not. Mr. G. said he saw a great resemblance between this sort of legislation and the system of *lettres de cachet* formerly introduced in France, in the darkest days of despotism.

Mr. Gatling made a clear and forcible argument, embracing all of the numerous objections to the bill, but a lack of time and space prevents a longer notice. We hope, also, to publish his remarks, hereaf- ter, in full, as the public should by all means read them.

Mr. Hodnett denounced the bill as cal- culated to break the peace and harmony of the government. He appealed to the *na- tives* (whites and colored) in the House, re- gardless of all party prejudices and feeling, to unite and tread under their feet such a cold blooded, bare-faced and outrageous encroachment upon the liberties of the people. He said that it was no party ques- tion. He was not a party man. The bill is introduced by *Northern men among us,* to perpetuate their influence over the col- ored men, who had at last begun to open their eyes to the schemes of the various carpet-baggers now among us, and who, if left free and untrammelled, would vote against them at the next election.

The co ored men are fast beginning to find that their interests, and those of the native white land-holders, are identical.

Mr. Hodnett briefly but clearly exposed the complete infamy of the bill, and, in conclusion, solemnly protested, in the name of his people, against so iniquitous a measure.

Mr. Durham said that they, as members of the Legislature, were sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, and of North Carolina, not in conflict with that of the national Government. The latter gave the States the power to organize and equip a militia, but provides that it shall be done in accordance with the laws of Congress. It makes every man twenty- one years of age a militia man. This bill proposes to give the Governor the power (taking it away from the Legislature) to organize, equip and arm, at his discretion, such men as he may see fit to select, and gives him the power to call upon the Trea- surer for an unlimited amount of money. Is not this a most clear violation of the Constitution of the Federal government, as well as that of the State? Are we not solemnly sworn not to do such violation?

The force provided for was nothing more nor less than a standing army, at the beck and call of the Governor. Never crowned Kings of the other hemisphere had a more complete sway over their armies than does this bill give to the man "who writes him- self Governor." It can be ordered to any portion of the State, and encamped in every locality, at the pleasure of the Exe- cutive. The Governor has decidedly more power by this bill than the President of the United States. The President is restricted by the laws and Congress; the Governor here has power to call out and organize the whole or any part of his militia, as he in his wisdom may see fit. It was nothing more nor less than proclaiming W. W. Holden Dictator over the lives and fortunes of the citizens of this State. In conferring this power upon the Executive, when the constitutional law of the land says it shall be vested alone in the Legislature, the men who advocate it are false to their con- stituents, and stand perjured in the eyes of God.

Mr. Durham sustained his high reputa- tion as a forcible and logical speaker.

Mr. Davis said, as his time was limited, he would say but a few words in regard to the infamous bill of abominations. He was sent here by the good people of Car- teret county, a law-abiding people, who loved peace, and he could say that there was not an honest, respectable man in his county that would have any posi- tion that could be given him under the bill. Then who are to compose this force? It will be the mean, dirty and low rascals, to bully over the good people of his county. He heard, every day, the Republicans charging Gen. Blair's letter as meaning war, but what was this but a declaration of war? What will it result in but war? The decent and respectable men of the State must fight or have the chains of eternal slavery wrapped around them. The people will not submit to it. The bill provides that each county shall bear the expense of whatever force may be called into service in it. Now his county was not able to bear its part of the expense of six thousand armed men for months at a time. The respectable men will not en- dure the presence of so many scoundrels as this band will be composed of, and they will risk life, liberty, property, and every- thing else to avoid it.

Mr. Davis continued to discuss the bill and the men who advocated it in strong and pungent terms.

Mr. Pou strongly and ably advocated the reconsideration of the bill, but we are com- pelled to bring our report to a close.

Seymour (gig-lamps) opposed the mo- tion to reconsider, and moved to lay it on the table.

Mr. Speaker Holden also took the floor and made a violent and inflammatory speech in favor of tabling the motion to reconsider.

The yeas and nays being demanded, and the roll being called, resulted yeas 61, nays 38 as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Ames, Ashworth, Blair, Barnes, Carson, Candler, Clayton, of Chowan, Cherry, negro, Crawford, negro, Cawthorn, negro, Dixon, Downing, Ellington, Estes, Foster, Franklin, Forkner, negro, Gahagan, Gunter, Gilbert, Gra- ham, Hutchings, negro, Harris, of Wake, negro, Hoffman, Horney, Hodgin, Hayes, negro, Hen- dricks, Ingram, Justice, of Henderson, Justice, of Rutherford, Kinney, Kelly, of Moore, Long, of Chatham, Long, of Richmond, Laflin, Mayo, ne- gro, Morrill, McCanless, Moring, Peck, Proctor, Pearson, Robbins, negro, Ragland, Renfrow, Rey- nolds, negro, Rea, Rhodes, Stilley Simonds, Sey- mour, Stevens, Siegrist, Vestal, Vest, Wilson, Williamson, negro, Wilkie, Wiswall, White, Wal- drop.

NAYS—Messrs. Argo, Armstrong, Boddie, Clay- ton, of Transylvania, Davis, Durham, Farrow, Ferebee, Gatling, Gibson, Grier, Hodnett, Hicks, High, Humphries, Harris, of Franklin, Hinnant, Hawkins, Jarvis, Kelly, of Davie, Moore, Mathe- son, Nicholson, Pou, Price, negro, Parker, Pro- fitt, Robinson, Smith, of Alleghany, Smith, of Martin, Sweat, negro, Sinclair, Short, Shaver, Stanton, Thompson, Whitley and Williams.

After the transaction of some further un- important business, the House adjourned.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, August 7, 1868.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Mr. Forkner introduced the following bills from the Code Commission, viz:

Bill regulating registration and for other purposes;

Bill concerning the Registers of Deeds;

Bill concerning the Courts of the Justices of the Peace.

By Mr. Colgrove: A bill appropriating $8,000, to defray the expenses of the Insti- tution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, up to a specified date.

By. Mr. Love: A bill fixing the salaries of public officers, as follows, to wit:

Governor, $4,000; Judges of Supreme Court, $1,500; Secretary of State, fees and $1,250; Auditor, $1,400; Superintendent of Public Instruction, $1,500; Private Sec- retary to the Governor (besides fees), $300; Secretary of State's Clerk, $892; Treasur- er's Chief Clerk, $1.500; Treasurer's As- sistant Clerk, $750; Judges of the Superior Court, $1,500, &c.

Mr. Moore, of Carteret, moved to refer the bill to the Joint Committee on Salaries and Fees.

Mr. Love opposed the reference and hoped Senators would not attempt to evade the question in this manner. It was very plain to any one that this was the object. He hoped the reference would not be made.

Mr. Robbins called upon the Senate to face the music. We have to determine upon these salaries, and he was in favor of doing it at once.

Messrs. Welker, Blythe and Davis urged the reference, and it was made by the fol- lowing vote, viz:

YEAS.—Messrs. Barrow, Beasley, Bellamy, Brogden, Burns, Beeman, Blythe, Colgrove, Cook, Davis, Eaves, Etheridge, Eppes, (negro,) Fork- ner, Galloway, (negro,) Hayes, Harrington, Hall, Hyman, (negro,) Jones, of Wake, Legg, Lindsay, Lassiter, Long, Martindale, Moore, of Carteret, Respass, Richardson, Smith, Shoffner, Sweet, Welker, White and Wynne.

NAYS—Messrs. Love, Melchor, McLaughlin, Os- borne, Purdie, Robbins, Winstead and Wilson.

By Mr. Jones: A bill to incorporate the Ridgeway Land and Navigation Company. Referred to the Committee on Corpora- tions.

By Mr. Legg, the following bills, viz:

Bill for the preservation of Court Hou- ses and for other purposes;

Bill to amend Chapter 95, Section 5, Re- vised Code;

Bill to establish rates of Bar and River Pilotage for the Cape Fear River.

A message was received from the House, transmitting the following bills, viz:

Bill providing for the payment of the burial expenses of Senator Hall, and for other purposes. [The original bill allows his widow *per diem* and mileage up to Aug. 1st. The House proposed an amend- ment by extending the time to Aug. 17th; which was concurred in.]

Bill to organize a Special Militia for the State.

Mr. Sweet moved to suspend the rules, in order to put the bill on its several read- ings.

Mr. Robbins raised a point of order.— The Constitution provides that no bill appropriating monies shall be read more than once on the same day.

Mr. Sweet held that the bill made no direct appropriation of money.

Mr. Respass asked how the gentleman proposed to arm and equip said militia without an appropriation? and Mr. Lind- say desired to know where the $100 per month provided for in the bill for the Ad- jutant General, would come from, if it was not an appropriation out of the State Trea- sury?

Mr. Winstead moved that the bill be made a special order for to-morrow, on its second reading, and then be printed and made the special order for Tuesday next, at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Lassiter moved the further consid- eration of the bill be postponed until Tues- day next. He thought that a matter of such importance should be considered well. It affected the rights of the people peculiarly, and he desired time to ponder the question well.

Mr. Osborne said that some Senators had an idea that the Conservative element of the Senate were disposed to be factious about this matter and delay a vote on the measure; if so, they were mistaken. All that he or his friends desired was

moved the concurrence of the House.
ncurred in.
ustice, of Rutherford, called up his bill
tponingt he collection of taxes.
stes (c. b.) suggested that the committ-
to whom it was referred, had not re-
ted upon it, but the report was now
ly.
Ir. Hodnett asked if the Committee on
ance had reported upon his bill to re-
l the ordinance of the Convention to
the interest of the public debt.
stes, from that Committee, submitted a
ort, recommending its indefinite post-
ement. The report was adopted.
arris, of Wake, (negro,) offered a report
mmending that the bill to prevent the
illation of grain be postponed until
ember next.
y the same: A report in favor of Willis
randy.
arris, (negro,) moved a suspension of
rules to adopt the resolution. The rules
suspended and the resolution was
pted.
dlin, (c. b.,) from the Committee on
rnal Improvements, to whom was re-
d the bill to divide the counties into
ships, submitted a report recommend-
its postponement until Jan., 1869. Re-
was adopted.
r. Bowman called up the resolution to
ide for the burial expenses of the late
. Hall, and asked the suspension of
rules in order to adopt it. The rules
suspended.
r. Sinclair said that Mr. Hall had been
od Republican and had done much for
party, and *therefore* the House should
his family as much as possible. He
ed that the *per diem* be extended to the
of August, instead of the 1st.
arris, of Wake, (negro,) opposed it and
d what had been the custom hereto-

shworth (unwashed,) replied that it had
the custom to give *per diem* for the
e session. (This is not so.)
omebody said very properly, that he
ght it was customary to give *per diem*
up to the day of death.
r. Sinclair's motion was pressed and
ied.
owning called up the bill to postpone
collection of taxes, and moved to con-
in the report of the Committee, post-
ng it indefinitely. The motion to con-
n the report was carried.
y Mr. Hinnant: A bill to provide for
ng apart to debtors the Homestead and
onal property exemption as guaranteed
rt. 10 of the new Constitution.
dlin (c. b.) moved to refer it to the
mittee on the Judiciary. Referred.
essage from the Senate asking the con-
ence of the House in a resolution re-
mitting the bill on Salaries and Fees;
also, in a bill in relation to Sheriffs,
ching a penalty to a violation of the
Law; also a bill in relation to Supe-
Court Clerks with amendments.
dlin (c. b.) moved to concur in the first
age. Carried.
illey, from the committee on the Judi-
, reported favorably on the bill for
tration and recommended its passage.
Estes: A resolution in regard to the
ency of National Banks. Lies over.
the same: A resolution concerning
Port of Wilmington. Lies over.
message was received from the Senate
urring in the bill regarding the late L.
Hall, and also notifying the House of
passage of the bill giving Superior
t Clerks power to examine *femes covert*.
r. Durham moved that the Enrolling
be requested to proceed as rapidly as
ible with the enrollment of bills. Car-

Sweat (negro): A bill to amend an act
prove the law of evidence.
illey moved to suspend the rules and
der the bill submitted by the Code
missioners, and reported favorably on
he committee, to regulate and provide
he registration of voters, and the hold-
of elections in this State.
fter some little debate and amendment
bill passed its second reading by a vote
eas 81, nays 2.
Laffin: A bill to amend the charter
he Chatham Railroad Company. Re-
d.
r. Durham moved to direct the Secre-
of the House to request the Secretary
State to furnish members as rapidly as
ible with printed copies of the laws
ted by this Assembly. Carried.
a motion, the House then adjourned.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, Aug. 8, 1868.

SPECIAL ORDER, viz:

he Act to provide for the organization
pecial militia:
r. Respass offered a substitute for the
similar to the old militia law of the
e in most respects.
r. Respass said he was opposed to the
inal. In the first place, it was un-
titutional. The Constitution provides
he organization of a militia, but it
not provide for a *special* militia. This
tion has been forced upon this Gener-
ssembly in an immodest manner, on
part of certain members of both Hou-
and an attempt was made to gag the
nies of this measure in the other
ch of this Capitol, to prevent a free
ussion. The friends of this bill are
e of its irregularity and its unjustness,
ey would not be afraid to let it be
y and squarely discussed. The peo-
of my section, a majority of whom are
e men, do not desire this bill to pass.
y are peaceable and law-abiding peo-
Some of the friends of this bill urge
assage on the ground that there is an
nization of the Ku Klux Klan mena-
Union men. Let them produce the
ence. Senators, (said Mr. R.,) I ap-
to you in the name of my good old
e to defeat this measure. If you pass
u will inaugurate a war, and the blood
ur kindred will flow like water. You
have the same scenes enacted here as
on exhibition in Tennessee, under
wnlow's sway. The disposition to pass
measure exhibits cowardice. Men flee
n danger that they know not of. I
in appeal to Senators to stop and pon-
well this subject, and not organize a
d of marauders to devastate and inter-
t the peace of our good citizens of the
North State. The substitute which I
e offered will prevent all this turmoil,
I trust it will be adopted.
he question being put on the adoption
the substitute it was adopted by the
owing vote:
hose who voted in the affirmative are:
essrs. Barrow, Beasley, Barnes, Brogden,
man, Eaves, Legg, Lindsay, Lassiter, Love,
chor, Mason, McLaughlin, Purdie, Rich, Ress-
, Richardson, Robbins, White, Wynne, Win-
d and Wilson—22.
Those who voted in the negative are:
essrs. Bellamy, Burns, Blythe, Colgrove,
k, Davis, Etheridge, Eppes, (negro), Fork-
Galloway, (negro), Hayes, Harrington, Hy-
, (negro), Jones, of Wake, Long, Martindale,
re, of Carteret, Moore, of Yancey, Smith,
ffaer, Sweet and Welker—22.
Subsequently Messrs. Cook, Hayes,
es, of Wake, and Sweet changed their
es to the affirmative, so as to secure the
t to move to reconsider the vote.
Ir. Osborne was absent, on account of
isposition.
Ir. Cook moved a reconsideration of the
e, and said: Mr. Speaker, some days
e been spent in attempting to draw up
ill for the organization of the Militia.
e bill which has been voted down, it
s thought, would suit all parties. The
l is not unconstitutional, and does not
fer any extraordinary power on the
ecutive. *It suits his views.* Mr. Speaker,
s necessary to pass this bill for the pro-
tion of the *loil* men in this State. They
mand it, and the constituents of the Senator from Beaufort will hold him responsible for his action in this matter.—They must have protection from the unseen hand which will stab them to the heart in the dark. They want protection from the landed aristocracy, who seek to deprive them of their legal rights. The poor colored freedmen and the laboring white men desire the right to vote according to the dictates of their own conscience, and will Senators on this floor take that right from them, and leave them in the hands of the landed aristocracy to crush them and drive them out, &c., &c?

Mr. Sweet was in favor of reconsideration, and read extensively from the old militia law, attempting to show the slight difference between the bill under consideration and the document aforesaid.—We cannot attempt to report his speech in full, but were struck with the argument as being a very strong defence of the old militia law.

Mr. Lassiter was apposed to the bill and was not fully prepared to vote for the substitute, but it was less objectionable; consequently he supported it. He did not think the bill was necessary. Let us have the old militia law, under which we lived so long and happily. I desire that bill or something similar. He was opposed to arming one class of citizens against the other. He did not find any difficulty; he had gone all over his district during the last campaign and urged universal negro suffrage. There was not a single breach of the peace, or insult offered to him during the whole time.

Mr. Cook thought the Senate might take up this bill and pass it. He was for standing up to this thing. The time had come to act, and if certain Senators on this floor had the backbone, they would act in the same manner. We have a Governor and he should have the authority to punish the bloody hordes who are opposing the government. He closed by yielding the floor to Galloway, from New Hanover.

Messrs. Barrow and Respass protested against such action, as attempting to monopolize the time of the Senate entirely.

Galloway (negro) proceeded to make a vehement speech in favor of reconsideration.

Eppes (negro) *read* a speech of some length, which we will not attempt to report. He favored the original bill and urged a reconsideration.

Mr. Wynne stated that it was not his intention to have said a word upon this matter to-day, but as Senators were disposed to debate the question, he would say a few words. It has become a question with me, Mr. Speaker, whether I am in attendance in the Senate of North Carolina or a gymnasium, I hear of wars and rumors of wars, threats and menaces, but it has been said "blessed are the peace-makers," and I am one of them. This original bill reads that the Governor is hereby authorized and *directed* to appoint, organize and equip; it is not left discretionary with him even, whether he thinks it necessary or not, that he shall equip them and put them on a war footing. I do not consider this necessary. I will reiterate what I said, several days ago, there are not five respectable white men in the county of Franklin, who voted the republican ticket. Let this bill become a law, and there are not ten white men in said county who will go into the militia. What will be the result? Will not the passage of this bill bring about the result that you are seeking to avert? The whites of Franklin county do not sympathize with me politically; on the contrary are bitter the other way, yet there was not a solitary breach of the peace during the canvass or at the polls.

Mr. Wynne continued for some time, in an able opposition to the measure.

Mr. Cook stated that he had been informed that a Senator on this floor, who was opposing this measure, had been assailed and fled before a mob in Louisburg, Franklin County.

Mr. Wynne: Do you allude to me sir?

Mr. Cook: I did not call any name.

Mr. Wynne: Mr. President, allow me to say that *the statement is a lie.*

Mr. Winstead was opposed to re-considering the vote. Why reconsider? It is evident to Senators on this floor that it cannot pass, and it *should not pass.* I do not desire Republicans to make any demonstration of war.

Mr. Lindsay was opposed to reconsideration. The opposite side talk about taking up this bill now, and amending it so as to make it more palatable to the people. Why didn't they do it before? They beg us to give them more time, when they attempted to rush it through without giving us scarcely any warning. Mr. Lindsay was earnest and forcible in his remarks.

Mr. Barrow opposed a reconsideration. He said there could be no compromise between them. The original was for sustaining this government by the bayonet, the substitute by civil authority. He appealed to Senators to stand to their positions and sustain the civil law. Vote against a reconsideration and the people will stand by them.

Mr. McLaughlin opposed the bill. He knew of no man who was disposed to throw any impediment in the way of legal authority. He had never drawn a disunion breath or uttered a disunion sentiment.—He fought secession from its infancy to its death, and he was fighting Radicalism now upon the same principle, and expected to fight it until the day of his death. The Senator from Currituck had said something about certain men talking about war, who had never smelt gun powder. He would inform that Senator that he had served and fought under the old flag before the Senator from Currituck was born.

Other Senators occupied time in discussing the question.

On motion of Mr. Barrow, the further consideration of the matter was postponed until Tuesday next at 10 o'clock, when the question will recur on the motion to reconsider.

On motion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[BY UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.]

SATURDAY, August 8, 1868.

Mr. Sinclair rose to a personal explanation. He did not, on yesterday, move to pay the *per diem* to the widow and orphans of the late Senator from Sampson on the ground that he (the Senator from Sampson) was a partizan politician, but because it was the precedent in this House to pay from the day of decease until the end of the session, and this view was sustained by the gentleman from Caswell (Mr. Hodnett) and others.

On motion the bill concerning the registration of voters was recommitted to the committee on the Judiciary.

A message was received from the Senate concurring in the resolution in regard to the late Senator L. D. Hall.

Also, concurring in the bill authorizing Clerks of the Superior Court to take examination of *femes covert.*

Also, transmitting a bill incorporating the Salisbury Cemetery Association, asking the concurrence of the House.

Seymour (c. b.), from the Judiciary committee, reported the following bills and recommended their passage, viz:

A bill to enable incoming Sheriffs to sell under levies made by former Sheriffs.

A bill in regard to the Code of Civil Procedure.

Estes (c. b.) moved to suspend the rules and take up House bill No. 90, providing for the payment of the interest of the public debt.

The rules were suspended, and Estes advocated, at some length, the passage of the bill.

Mr. Hodnett offered a substitute in effect repealing the ordinance of the Convention and providing that this General Assembly shall take steps towards paying the interest on the public debt.

Mr. Hodnett, in advocating his substitute said he had always opposed the doctrine of repudiation in every form. But this ordinance of the Convention, if carried into effect at the present time, would utterly bankrupt and ruin our people. He proceeded to picture the present state of dire poverty into which the mass of our people were plunged, and the difficulties with which they paid their present taxes. This bill would require the State to raise above her expenses now, at least one million of dollars. Where was such an amount to come from? It will sweep away from the people even the homestead that the Constitution gives them. The advocates of the Constitution, in the late canvass, pledged themselves that the interest upon the debt would not be called for in 12 years. Now was this keeping faith with the people to call for it now? All the people wanted was time. They were willing to pay when able, and the men to whom it was due could well afford to wait.

Mr. Sinclair opposed the substitute, and advocated the original bill.

Vest said he was tired of hearing the people talk about poverty. The people of his section were able and willing to pay their debts. He opposed the substitute.

Old Ku Klux Ingram was agwine to 'pose anything looking like pudiation. When *Mississippi* pudiated under demokratic rule, he was a young man, but even then he was so *loil* he got right tolerably ashamed of belonging to the Federal Union.

Estes, (c. b.,) spread himself against the substitute and talked nearly everybody out of the Hall.

After a good deal of discussion, Mr. Hodnett withdrew his substitute, until the bill shall go on its third reading.

Upon the passage of the bill on its second reading, Estes called the previous question. The call was sustained, and the bill passed its second reading, by a vote of yeas 59, nays 7.

By Laffin, (c. b.,): A bill to amend the charter of the Western Railroad Company. Referred.

By the same: A bill to amend the charter of the Western N. C. R. R. Co. Referred.

Mr. Durham, and others entered a protest against the passage of the Special Militia (Police) bill.

Message from the Governor transmitting a report from the Superintendent of the Insane Asylum. Ordered to be printed.

After some further unimportant business the House adjourned.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

Hon. B. F. Moore's Argument—The Standing Army Bill.

We have the pleasure of presenting below, according to promise, the masterly and convincing argument of Mr. Moore against the constitutionality of the infamous special Militia Police Bill. It is as clear as noon-day, and cannot be answered successfully. The people of North Carolina will thank Mr. Moore for this able opinion.

It will be perceived that the argument is in the form of a letter addressed to Col. Sinclair, at whose request it was prepared:

RALEIGH, Aug. 4, 1868.

Col. James Sinclair,
Representative of Robeson County:

DEAR SIR:—I have received yours of yesterday, in which you are pleased to compliment my "judgment in relation to those fundamental principles that underlie our civil and political liberties," and ask what that judgment is in reference to certain important measures now pending before the Legislature—and especially my "opinion on the constitutionality of the bill called the 'Police Bill' now pending." You ask me, as a personal favor, both to you and your constituents, to furnish the public with that opinion.

Though almost wholly abstracted from current politics, I am yet, as during my whole life I have been, sensitively alive to the duty of defending, so far as I may be able, civil liberty against all attacks from whatever source they may come.—And, as my late venerable and deceased friend, Judge Gaston, always did for me, in my difficulties of early life, while I was a member of the Legislature, I cannot refuse to give you my opinion.

I have anxiously considered the bill which seeks to raise and organize a "State Police," and I deem it to be a dangerous innovation, not only upon the Constitution of the State, but upon that of the United States. As regard it as conferring on the Executive an authority to raise, organize, equip and uniform 6,000 men of his own choice, without reference to age, morals or character, to be kept ever under arms, to move over the State at his will, and to obey *all* his orders. These troops are to be *his* troops, so long as the Legislature may choose to permit it. This is just the character of the National standing army, which the Constitution places under the command of the Federal Executive, with the exception that the President is not specially and openly invested with the power to select its soldiers; but even this exception ceases to exist, when we consider that the power in the Executive of regulating enlistments, may be so used as to secure such alone as favor his views. Neither Government, Federal or State, recognizes but two species of military force; one the *militia*—the other the *standing army.*

Both are distinctly and emphatically noticed in the Federal and State Constitutions. To some extent it may be said that the Federal government has no *militia* proper. Its force being for general purposes of National defence, wherever and whenever that may be needed, must be ever ready to move to the place where their presence may be demanded. This ubiquitous duty in the national soldier, of course, forbids to him all system or regularity in any other, and in all other, vocations. If the soldier be a mechanic, he cannot contract to build; if a farmer, he cannot sow or plant, with any certainty of gathering or reaping; so that the engagement of the soldier, being to be ever ready to obey the command of his superior, he must abandon all other pursuits in order to be prompt to the discharge of the duties of his command. Hence his pay for services, in order to be just and fair, must ever be a full compensation for loss of time; and, substantially, he is in actual service from the moment he ceases to command his own time and is withdrawn from his ordinary avocations.

The National Government has the power to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

It may control the militia of the respective States in order to "execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions." And when called out for such purposes, the President shall be their Commander-in Chief. Such are the powers of the Federal Government.

The Framers of the Federal Constitution had a clear conception of the kind of force called *militia*; and while it allowed each State to use the militia to preserve peace and order, it expressly forbade any State "to keep troops or ships of war in time of peace"—"or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay."

In this emphatic prohibition will be seen the just apprehension, which the Federal Government felt, and ought ever to feel against rebellion by the States. At this day, nothing could be more alarming to the peace of the nation, than to behold each State of the Union creating a "State police" force, just such as is proposed to be raised by this bill, the number to be in proportion to the population, as compared to that of North Carolina. The aggregate force thus raised would, in New York and Pennsylvania alone, far exceed the now proposed number of the National standing army, and in all the States would number about (240,000,) two hundred and forty thousand men, with arms in hand, ever ready to move at the command of the Governors. And if North Carolina now set the example, who or what shall forbid the example being followed by the other States? And how contemptible would the National standing army appear, surrounded by the State forces raised by such laws as this!

But independently of these considerations, the object of the bill is forbidden by the present Constitution of the State, as it was by that of 1776.

With slight but not essential alterations, both Constitutions speak the same language, and manifest the same jealousy against all military organizations which tend to separate the citizen from the bearer of arms in time of peace.

The State is now, without question, a member of the Federal Union; and its Constitution, so far as it is consistent with that of the United States, is the supreme law of the State. The first Article, Section 24, emphatically declares, "that a well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed; and as standing armies in time of peace are dangerous to liberty, they ought not to be kept up; and the military should be kept under strict subordination to, and governed by, the civil power."

This clause directly forbids the raising of any species of force, by whatever name it may be called, which has the characteristics of a standing army.

In my opinion, the force proposed to be raised by this bill has all the characteristics of a standing army, and as the Executive is subject to no control as to the time or place when or where, within the limits of the State, it is to be used, he is clothed with the power, as its commander, to keep it ever in arms, and quartered wheresoever he may think fit to place it. He is the sole judge of the occasion or occasions, which are to call it forth, and he may use it for an unlawful, as well as for a lawful purpose. He may march it or camp it, in one body, or by detachments, just in the same manner as the President may the standing army of the United States.

In my opinion, the state can keep no such body of troops in time of peace, without the consent of Congress directly given.

The only form of military force which the State, under its present Constitution can pretend to create, is a militia; and the State Constitution, while it expressly denounces a standing body of troops, fully provides for a militia, under article 12.

In this article it is expressly declared that "all able bodied male citizens of the State of North Carolina, between the ages of twenty-one and forty years who are citizens of the United States shall be liable to militia duty," unless exempted for scruples against bearing arms. And that "the General Assembly shall provide for the organizing, arming, equipping and discipline of the militia and for paying the same, when called into active service." That "the Governor shall be Commander in-chief and have power to call out the militia to execute the law, suppress riots or insurrections, and repel invasion."

Now, supposing the provisions in the present State Constitution to be lawful, it is manifest that this is the only military organization which can have any constitutional existence in the State, in time of peace, and the only military arm which the Executive can wield to suppress internal disorders and preserve the peace; and it is the only one which the President of the United States can appeal to for similar purposes.

If it be lawful to raise the force proposed by this bill, it is equally so to organize many bodies of armed men, called by different names, and spread them over the land, till the entire mass of men, constituting the material, of which the Legislature is commanded to form the militia, shall be consumed in separate standing armies.

The Constitutions, both Federal and State, recognize standing troops and militia as the only bodies of armed men intended to be allowed; and, indeed, however artful may be the devices of a law proposing to embody any other kind of force, the organization, after all, will be either a standing army, or a body of militia men.

The force proposed by this bill cannot be militia, because, even if we divest it of its standing army features, still it cannot be militia, for the men are to be *selected and appointed by the Executive* and not constituted of the masses of the citizens. It is, in my opinion, unconstitutional to constitute the militia of one parcel of men, while others, of like ages, and equally able-bodied, are excluded from service. And it is equally at variance with the Constitution of the State to require any qualifications for the militia man, other than those expressly declared in that instrument. It is therefore unconstitutional to require of a militia man that he should have the qualification of an elector, or take the oath prescribed for an elector. One qualification of an elector is a residence in the State of twelve months under the State Constitution. A day's residence of any citizen of the United States qualifies a man for militia duty.

I have predicated my remarks upon the assumption, that the provisions of the State Constitution are valid and consistent with the Constitution of the United States. But I should do injustice to the question I am investigating if I should fail to call your attention to what follows.

The framers of the recently made Constitution seem to have been ignorant of the power of the Federal Government over the militia;—and to have assumed that the State might at all times "provide for organizing, arming, equipping and discipline of the militia;" whereas this very power is given in the identical words, (omitting the word equipping) by the Constitution of the United States—Art. I, Sec. 8.

It is true, that this power belongs to that class which are called *concurrent*—concerning the exercise of which by a State, the question was "whether a State Legislature had any concurrent power remaining after Congress had provided, in its discretion, for the case, and the conclusion was, that when the Legislature of the Union has exercised its powers on a given subject, the State power over that same subject, which had before been concurrent, was, by that exercise, prohibited." Kemt Com. part 2, Sec. 8, p. 390.

Early after the adoption of the Federal Constitution, the act of Congress of May 8, 1792, was passed, which prescribed that "every free able bodied white male citizen of the respective States resident therein, between the ages of 18 and 45, should "be enrolled in the militia;"—and that act proceeded to organize, arm and equip the militia, and to prescribe its discipline. This act of Congress was adopted by this State in December, and all subsequent legislation upon the subject of the militia by the State was, and has been, merely to enforce the act of Congress and "in subordination thereto."

The Federal Government has always maintained its authority to exercise the power of "organizing, arming and disciplining the militia."

The Constitution of the State, therefore, is as powerless to abrogate or modify any constitutional act of Congress in relation to the militia, as is an act of the Legislature of the State. It may be justly conceded, however, that all legal provisions by the Constitution respecting the militia are capable of being suspended only by Federal legislation, and bind the State legislation until they are suspended by the legislation of Congress. Then State legislation, as heretofore it has done, may aid the Federal Government in carrying out its "organization," &c. The Federal legislation, which prescribes the age of militia men, cannot be controlled by any State Constitution. Every man, therefore, between the ages of 18 and 45, who resides in the State, yea, even a foreigner becoming a resident, belongs to the militia, unless he be exempted by Congress. Congress has prescribed its exemptions, and they cannot be increased or diminished without the consent of Congress. None are excluded by reason of being ineligible to vote, or by refusing to take any required oath, and none can be where Congress is silent.

All attempts of a State to evade the provisions of Congress by raising a "State Police" force, or a select militia, other than that raised and organized by Congress, are gross and palpable attempts to set aside and override the just powers of the Federal Government.

I have forborne in my argument to go a step beyond the question of the constitutionality of the measure proposed, because you have not requested it; but I cannot omit to declare it as my most solemn opinion that, if passed into a law, it will spread terror over the State and produce much more bloodshed than it will ever prevent, and open and aggravate wounds now nearly closed.

I am truly yours,
B. F. MOORE.

For the Journal.

Seymour and Blair Club at Rocky Point.

On Friday, the 7th inst., according to previous notice, a large meeting of the citizens of Rocky Point District, was held at the Depot for the purpose of organizing a Seymour and Blair Club. Dr. S. S. Satchwell was called to the Chair, and Mr. James B. McPherson was requested to act as Secretary.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting in a speech of much force and ability.

The committee on organization recommended the following gentlemen as permanent officers for the Club':

President, A. R. Black; Vice-Presidents, Dr. W. W. Lane, Dr. W. T. Ennett, Maj. Jas. S. Hines, Mr. Sterling Allen, Col. Wm. Robitzch and Mr. S. P. Hand; Secretary, J. B. McPherson.

The report was adopted.

On motion of Dr. Lane, the Chair appointed the following committee on resolutions: Dr. W. W. Lane, Dr. J. A. Miller, D. T. Durham, J. S. Hines and Jas. B. McPherson. The committee reported as follows:

WHEREAS, The election of Seymour and Blair becomes eminently necessary to the peace and prosperity of the country,

Resolved, That the Democratic Club of Rocky Point cordially endorse their nomination and pledge their undivided efforts to secure their election.

Resolved, That we consider ourselves auxiliary to a county organization.

The following gentlemen were appointed by the Chair on the Executive Committee for the Club: Dr. W. T. Ennett, Wm. F. Robitzch, D. T. Durham, Dr. S. S. Satchwell, and Dr. Jas. A. Miller.

On motion, the Wilmington *Journal* and *Star* were requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

JAMES B. MCPHERSON, Sec'y.

The Queen of Spain gets—well, to speak gently—very balmy.

For the sixth time a Troy man has made a bridegroom of himself.

The fancy horseflesh at Saratoga is estimated at $1,500,000 in value.

For the Journal.

Public Meeting in Bladen County.

Messrs. Editors:—Quite a large and enthusiastic Democratic and Conservative meeting was held at this place on the 8th instant, and quite a number, both white and colored, enrolled their names on the Democratic catalogue for the support of Seymour and Blair, in the November election.

Rev. Robt. Sessoms was appointed President, but not being present, Dr. D. McCallum, was called to the Chair, and Dr. John D. Bryan, requested to act as Secretary.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting, and concluded his remarks with an earnest and efficient appeal for the support of the Democratic platform.

Resolutions by the following Committeemen—Capt. Robt. Tait, Dr. John D. Bryan, John Butler, Sr., James Kelley and John S. Robbins, were read and adopted—in substance: That it is at once the imperative duty of all good men and patriots, everywhere, to consider the importance of the present political crisis. That in view of the dangers and difficulties which surround us, and in order to avert a dire calamity, and to restore good feeling and harmony between the races, they have resolved to commence at once a thorough and vigorous canvass in the advocacy of the principles set forth by the late National Democratic Convention at New York, and earnestly invite the influence and co-operation of men of all shades of political opinion, who are favorable to the restoration of good order and peace, and who are anxious to unite our nation, not by compulsion of arms, but by mutual respect and affection.

I may with propriety speak the fact that never since the political history of the country has a change of sentiment been so manifest as it is at this time in Bladen.

J. R.

Bladenboro', Aug. —, 1868.

LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

[Special to the Journal.]

From Raleigh—Arrival of the Wilmington Delegation—Great Enthusiasm—Appointment of Edward Cantwell, &c.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 12—P. M.

The delegation arrived safely at 10 o'clock, P. M. There was great enthusiasm manifested on the route. They were received by the Democratic Club, mounted men, and a large concourse of people. The reception speech was made by Charles M. Busbee, which was responded to by Col. Waddell. A large procession marched through the streets. The enthusiasm is unbounded.

Edward Cantwell was to-day appointed City Judge of Wilmington. E.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 11—Noon.

Thad Stevens is dead.

Special Mexican advices say that the State of Vera Cruz is in rebellion.

From Raleigh—Democratic Convention—Defeat of the State Police Force Bill.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 12—P. M.

The State Convention of Democrats and Conservatives will meet in this city to-morrow. A large Convention is anticipated. A large delegation from Wilmington and the counties on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad is expected to-night. State electors for President and Vice-President will be appointed.

The State Legislature is still in session. Resolutions to adjourn next Monday have passed, but it is expected that the session will be prolonged. The State Police Force bill was defeated, but a bill organizing a special volunteer force will pass The bill is offensive, but not as much as the Police Force bill.

The action of the General Assembly for some days has been of little general interest. A bill has passed the lower House providing for the payment of interest on the State debt, but no tax bill has yet passed to raise the funds.

NEW YORK, August 13—Noon.

Money easy at 3@4 ₱ cent. premium. Sterling Exchange 109¾. Gold 147¾. Bonds—old issue, 114¼. Virginia Sixes, ex-coupons, new, 53; 54 asked. Tennessee Sixes, ex-coupons 64; new, 64¼. North Carolina Sixes, old 74¾; new, 73¾.

Flour unchanged. Wheat firmer. Corn active and 1 cent better. Mess Pork drooping—sales at $28 62½. Lard quiet at 18¾@18¾. Cotton steady, middling 29½ cents. Spirits Turpentine dull at 45½@46 cents. Rosin quiet—common $2 90; strained $2 95@$3. Freights quiet and unchanged.

SHOCKING MURDER.—One of the most shocking murders was committed in Providence neighborhood, in this county, on Friday morning last, that we ever heard of. Wm. W. Rea killed his wife, (or a lady who had formerly been his wife,) by knocking her in the head with a gun. Rea was married to the deceased some 12 or 15 years ago, but in consequence of the brutal treatment she received at his hands for a number of years, she was obliged to sue for a divorce, which she obtained about two years since. Recently, the parties have been on good terms, and it is said he frequently carried their little daughter to see her.

Last week, Mr. Green Rea, (the father of W. W. Rea,) who always treated the deceased very kindly, invited her to come to his house on Friday morning for the purpose of accompanying him to town (he being totally blind). She went at the appointed time, and had been in the house but a short time, when her former husband W. W. Rea, approached her with a gun and tried to shoot her; it failing to fire, she started to run out of the house, and was pursued by Rea to the piazza, where he struck her three blows on the head with the gun, causing death in about an hour.

Coroner Little held an inquest over the body on Friday evening, and a verdict in accordance with the above facts was rendered.

The deceased was much respected in the neighborhood where she lived.

Through the exertions of Coroner Little, Rea was arrested at his father's residence on Saturday while seated at the dinner table. He is now confined in Jail in this city.

Charlotte *Democrat.*

The Raleigh Standard says that Gen. Blair burned the Cotton Factories at Fayetteville. The "Union men" in Fayetteville know that the Factories were burnt by an express order of Gen. Sherman. One of the Factories belonged to a man who opposed secession from first to last—he was a consistent Union man, and he and his friends appealed to Gen. Sherman to spare the Factories on account of the large number of women and children employed in them and dependent on them for bread.—But Gen. Sherman said they should be burned, and the torch was applied by his order, and not by Gen. Blair. These are facts which can be proven by the "Union men" of Fayetteville.

Soon after the close of the war, a gentleman living on the line of Sherman's march in the Eastern part of the State, told us that Gen. Blair showed more kindness to the people than any other Federal officer.

Charlotte *Democrat.*

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

BEESWAX, lb	35 @	40	
BEEF CATTLE,			
₱ 100 lbs.	6 00 @	8 00	
BRICKS,			
₱ M.....	10 00 @	15 00	
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each.			
2nd hand..	2 40 @	2 75	
New.....	3 00 @	3 50	
CANDLES, ₱ lb.,			
Tallow.....	18 @	20	
Adamantine.	21 @	22	
Sperm.....	50 @	55	
COFFEE, ₱ lb.,			
Java.....	38 @	40	
Laguayra...	26 @	28	
Rio.....	21 @	24	
St. Domingo.	25 @	28	
COTTON, ₱ lb.,			
Ord. to Mid'g	00 @	00	
Strict Mid'g	00 @	00	
COTTON BAGGING,			
Gunny, ₱ yd	00 @	24	
Dundee.....	26 @	28	
Rope, ₱ lb...	7 @	12	
CORN MEAL,			
₱ bushel..	0 00 @	1 65	
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting,			
₱ yard....	13 @	18	
Yarn, ₱ 5 lbs	00 @	2 00	
FEATHERS,			
₱ lb.....	65 @	75	
FISH, ₱ bbl.,			
Mackerel,			
No. 1...	22 00 @	25 00	
No. 2...	20 00 @	22 00	
No. 3...	15 00 @	16 00	
Mullets..	8 00 @	9 00	
Herring.			
Last....	0 00 @	0 00	
N.C.roe,	0 00 @	0 00	
do cut,	8 50 @	9 00	
do gross,	0 00 @	7 00	
Dry Cod, ₱ lb	9 @	10	
FLOUR, ₱ bbl., Northern			
Family...	10 50 @	16 00	
Superfine.	8 00 @	9 00	
Fine.....	7 00 @	8 00	
NORTH CAROLINA,			
Family...	12 00 @	12 50	
Superfine.	11 00 @	11 50	
GLUE, ₱ lb..	20 @	25	
GUNNY BAGS.	30 @	32	
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Per ton.	90 00 @	100 00	
GRAIN, ₱ bushel,			
Corn.....	1 40 @	1 50	
Oats.....	00 @	1 00	
Peas, Cow.	1 50 @	1 55	
Rice, rough	2 50 @	2 75	
Carolina,...	11 @	12	
HIDES, ₱ lb.,			
Green.....	9 @	9½	
Dry.....	12½ @	15	
HAY, ₱ 100 lbs.,			
Eastern...	1 00 @	1 15	
Northern..	0 70 @	0 90	
IRON, ₱ lb.,			
English, ass'd	8 @	10	
American,			
sheer....	9 @	10	
Swede.....	10 @	12	
Hoop,			
₱ ton.	135 00 @	140 00	
LIQUORS, ₱ gal., (dom.)			
Whiskey,..	1 75 @	2 25	
Bourbon..	2 00 @	4 00	
N. E. Rum	3 00 @	4 00	
Gin.....	4 00 @	7 00	
Brandy....	4 00 @	9 00	
LUMBER, (River,			
Flr Bds..	15 00 @	17 00	
Wide do.	12 00 @	14 00	
Scantling	10 00 @	12 00	
LIME, ₱ bbl.	0 00 @	0 00	
From store	1 50 @	1 60	
MOLASSES, ₱ gallon,			
Cuba, hhds.	45 @	47½	
do bbls.	50 @	52½	
Sugar house.	0 @	40	
do bbls.	00 @	43	
Syrup, bbls.	60 @	1 00	
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine ₱ 280 lbs.			
New Virgin	0 0 @	2 80	
Yellow dip.	0 00 @	2 80	
Hard.....	0 00 @	1 50	
Tar, ₱ bbl.	0 00 @	3 00	
Tar, in ordi	0 00 @	3 25	
Pitch, City	3 00 @	3 25	
Rosin, pale	4 50 @	5 25	
do No. 1.	3 00 @	4 00	
do No. 2.	0 00 @	2 20	
do No. 3.	2 00 @	2 15	
Spirits Turpentine,			
₱ gal.....	41½ @	42	
NAILS, ₱ lb.,			
Cut.....	5 75 @	6 00	
OILS, ₱ gallon,			
Sperm.....	0 00 @	3 00	
Linseed....	1 40 @	1 50	
Machinery.	1 75 @	2 00	
Kerosene....	42 @	48	
PEA NUTS,	2 75 @	3 00	
POTATOES,			
Sweet, bush	0 00 @	0 00	
Irish, ₱ bbl	5 00 @	5 50	
PROVISIONS, ₱ lb.,			
N. C. Bacon.			
Hams.....	22 @	23	
Middlings....	20 @	21	
Shoulders....	18 @	19	
Hog round..	20 @	21	
Western Bacon.			
Hams.....	20 @	22	
Middlings....	18 @	19	
Shoulders...	15½ @	16	
Lard, N. C...	20 @	21	
do North'rn	16 @	20	
Butter, N. C.	30 @	35	
do North'rn	35 @	40	
Cheese.....	15 @	18	
PORK, Northern, ₱ bbl.			
City Mess	00 00 @	33 00	
Thin "	29 00 @	30 00	
Prime, ...	28 00 @	29 00	
Bump....	00 00 @	00 00	
SALT,			
Alum, bush.	0 50 @	60	
Liverpool, sack, ground.	

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1868.

FOR PRESIDENT:

HORATIO SEYMOUR,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR,

OF MISSOURI.

THE New York *World* puts the case neatly, thus: "Tennessee is reconstructed. "Tennessee is bankrupt. Can't meet her "July interest. And wants troops. Can't "be carried for GRANT without 'em. Let "us have peace."

Alien and Sedition Laws.

It is almost impossible to keep pace with the acts of tyranny by which the Radicals of this State are attempting to plunge our people into riot and bloodshed. Having by the power of Federal bayonets seized the control of North Carolina, they will endeavor to seal their possession at the expense of the prosperity of the State and in the life-blood of its best citizens. The work of the Legislature is entirely devoted to establishing new offices with large salaries, and creating unheard of offences under heavy pains and penalties, and arming one portion of the population against the other. We do not see the passage of laws looking to a just, equitable and economical government; we see nothing intended to develop and promote the resources of the State; nothing to add to its wealth; nothing to provide the means necessary to meet its increasing expenses; nothing to promote agriculture, commerce, immigration and internal improvements; nothing to foster the natural advantages in which North Carolina is so rich, and which, if properly developed, would make her great and prosperous; in short, nothing is done in the interest of industry, quiet, social order, prosperity and peace, and everything for idleness, confusion, internal disorders, ruin and war—nothing for North Carolina, but everything for the Radical party. Tyrannical and oppressive police bills are followed by sedition laws. Crimes are established, punishments adjudged, and offices, executive and judicial, are created to suit the purposes of party. In every way the most odious and offensive distinctions are drawn between different portions of the people of the State, seemingly with a view to create discord and turmoil.

If we are to judge by the acts of the present Legislature, North Carolina has no enemies more to be feared and provided against than those of her citizens most distinguished for their intelligence, virtue and wealth—none who seek to destroy her prosperity so much as those

> "——— native here,
> And to the manner born."

The Legislative proceedings record nothing but a warfare waged upon our best citizens with all the mendacity and malignity of fiends, who labor in the interests of their master with demoniac love. These men do not anticipate, as they do not desire, a prosperous and peaceful solution of our present difficulties. Born amidst the throes and convulsions of the State, and nourished by the diseased and disordered condition of society, they desire to prolong their evil importance by anarchy and revolution.

We have heretofore published in full the Military Police Bill, introduced by the *Reverend* Welker. We give below the Sedition Act, presented by another warlike preacher, *Reverend* Blythe. This bill has been referred to a select committee, and will doubtless pass in this or some similar shape. These men are indeed organizing hell in North Carolina:

AN ACT TO PUNISH CONSPIRACY, SEDITION, INSURRECTION, REBELLION, &C.

WHEREAS, There are believed to exist in this State treasonable organizations in which the spirit of the rebellion is nurtured and cherished, the purpose of which is to create and sustain a spirit of hostility towards our State and National Government, and by threats and intimidations, to overawe the freedom of elections and of speech: and whereas, there are in many parts of our State a licentious abuse of the freedom of the press in exciting a spirit of disaffection, sedition and insurrection against the National Union and the Loyal State Government of North Carolina, as was done in the year 1861: Therefore, to protect the people of this State from the horrors of war, rapine and cruelty, and the reign of terror which existed during the rebellion,

Sec 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of North Carolina*, That if any person, by speaking, writing, printing, or in any other means, shall endeavor to excite, countenance, or encourage, any spirit of rebellion, sedition, disaffection or resistance to the State Government of North Carolina, or to the due administration of the laws thereof, or to the Government of the United States or any law thereof, shall, on conviction, be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than three years nor more than ten years, and be fined not exceeding two thousand dollars.

Sec 2. That if any person shall, by threats, intimidation, or in any other way attempt to prevent any citizen from voting his honest sentiments, or to compel him to vote against his sentiments in any election, or who shall leave his home and shall attempt in the night time, to intimidate, frighten, or alarm any peaceable citizen of the State, every such person, in any of the ways aforesaid, thus offending, shall, upon conviction, be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than twelve months nor more than three years, and be fined not exceeding five thousand dollars.

Sec 3. That if two or more persons shall conspire together to overthrow, or put down, or to destroy by force the Government of the State of North Carolina, or to levy war against the Government of North Carolina, or to oppose by force the authority of the Government of North Carolina, or by force or by threats or intimidation, to prevent, hinder, or delay the execution of any law of the State of North Carolina, or by force or fraud to seize or take possession of any fire arms or property of the State of North Carolina against the will or contrary to the authority of said State, every person so offending in any of the ways aforesaid shall be guilty of a high crime, and upon conviction thereof in any Court having jurisdiction shall be imprisoned for not less than three years nor more than ten years, and be fined not exceeding five thousand dollars.

Sec 4. If any person shall incite, set on foot, assist or engage in any rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the State of North Carolina or the laws thereof, or shall give aid or comfort thereto, each and every person so offending in any of the ways aforesaid, shall be guilty of a high crime and upon conviction thereof in any Court having jurisdiction, shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for not less than five years nor more than fifteen years, and be fined not more than ten thousand dollars.

Canby's Farewell.

It gives us pleasure to publish the *final* order of the Commander of this Military District. We may need the presence of the military to check the revolutionary schemes of the Radicals, and if so, we trust we may be favored with an officer and not a partisan—a soldier full of honor and justice, and not the tool of designing and bad men:

HEADQUARTERS 2D MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., August 5, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 150.

In obedience to General Orders No. 1, from the Headquarters of the Department of the South, he undersigned hereby relinquishes the command of the troops in the late Second Military District.

The officers of the general staff on duty at the Headquarters of that District will report to the Major-General commanding the Department of the South.

In relinquishing this command, the undersigned takes this occasion to acknowledge the zeal and fidelity with which the officers and men have performed the difficult and delicate duties committed to them, and to express his thanks to Commanders of Posts and the officers of the staff for their active and zealous co-operation, and to all, his warmest wishes for their welfare and happiness.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Brevet Major-General, U. S. A.

Official:
LOUIS V. CAZIARC,
Aid-de-Camp, Act'g Ass't Adj't Gen'l.

Let Us have Peace!

In the face of the most significant and solemn warnings, the Radical majority of our Legislature, instigated by the Devil and fatally bent on mischief, seem determined to arm one class of our citizens against the other. With a majority in the last election approaching twenty thousand votes; in control of the entire Executive and Judicial Departments of the government; in possession of two-thirds of the county civil organizations, and with every municipal corporation in the State under officers appointed by their Governor, and with a Constitution of their own framing and laws of their own making, they declare it absolutely necessary, beyond this, to arm their partisans for self-protection and to preserve the peace. The mere statement carries its refutation on its face. Nothing can be plainer than that the leaders desire to use these arms to intimidate voters and to stir up strife and disorder in the State.

At the late election, although there were not a tithe of the troops proposed now to be organized and armed in North Carolina, in the face of the numberless frauds at every ballot-box committed by the Radicals, there was not a single instance of disturbance throughout the length and breadth of the State. We have never yet heard of the slightest interference of Radical meetings and processions, nor of the least violence offered to any man, however offensive and incendiary may have been his conduct and his speeches. Our people have submitted to disfranchisement; have seen their governments torn down, and bastards, the offspring of Federal bayonets and Yankee impudence and negro ignorance, set up in their stead; have seen their well-known and well-beloved leaders banned and proscribed; are ready to respect the laws of this usurping government; have paid, and stand ready to pay, the taxes which have and may be levied upon the property of the State by mendicants now in office. For no good purposes, therefore, can these men find excuse to place arms in the hands of their partisans. The white citizens have many causes for irritation and excitement, which they have wonderfully confined within peaceful bounds in order to secure the general good, and it is the height of folly and madness for these causes to be increased beyond the point of reasonable and safe endurance.

It was to be hoped that our Governor and Legislature would heed the lessons which cotemporary governments are teaching them. Compared to Louisiana and Tennessee, the quiet condition of North Carolina is to be envied. The outrages and crimes which occasionally occur in our State, and shock the ear with their horrid recitals, have their foundation for purposes of plunder, into which idleness has led negroes in certain portions of the State.—But in the States named, secret political societies upon the one side have given life to those upon the other. The Union League has given birth to the K. W. C. in Louisiana, and the Ku-Klux in Tennessee, and assassinations and violence, lawlessness and disorder have been the result, until there is almost open warfare.

In Louisiana, with at least more show of reason than with us, it has been proposed to arm the militia, but the Radical carpet-bag Governor opposes and desires to avert this movement. "The organization of the militia," he says in his communication to the President, "is of very questionable "expediency, inasmuch as it will be, under "the present excited state of mind, one "political party armed to support the "Government against the other." He closes his appeal for aid by a recommendation that all secret political societies be broken up, which he regards as the source of all the trouble.

With us there are no secret political societies, except those in the interest of Radicals. Loyal Leagues among the negroes, and Heroes of America among the whites, constitute the only oath-bound, secret societies in North Carolina. Their influences are working much evil, and will yet be the fruitful source of much more. Unarmed, they have not been able to provoke riots and bloodshed; but place arms in their hands, and protect them by laws and a biased Judiciary and Executive, and how long will peace be maintained?

Elsewhere we publish an abridged account of a meeting of ex-Confederate officers in Tennessee, in the interest of good order and quiet, and to prevent, if possible, the arming of the militia, as has been recommended by Brownlow. The members of the Legislature agreed that the arming of the militia was attended with many dangers, as had been shown the year before. The conference has done much good and there is a hope of a peaceful solution of their troubles. The latest advices represent even Brownlow as enlisted in the cause of peace, and there is even some hope of his recommending the enfranchisement of the eighty thousand whites now denied the right of suffrage, which is the pregnant cause of all the trouble.

Without the causes which operate in those States, in the midst of great excitement, unattended as yet with violence or outbreak, when the best portion of our people are chafing under insults and humiliations; when strangers are usurping places of honor and profit, destroying the most highly cherished institutions, and trampling upon the most sacred feelings of the heart, it is gravely proposed to arm and equip six thousand men, uncontroled except by their own licentious will, and responsible only to those whose evil emissaries they are. These men who thus blast the prospects of peace and inaugurate war in North Carolina, write upon the records of the State their own infamy—*and write it in blood.*

Restoration in Tennessee.

The Nashville Union of the 2d instant has an extended and interesting account of the proceedings of ex-Confederate general officers at a meeting held in Nashville, and at an interview with the military committee of the Legislature on the 1st instant, at which the following ex-Confederate officers were present: Generals N. B. Forrest, B. F. Cheatham, G. J. Pillow, B. R. Johnson, S. R. Anderson, W. B. Bate, George Maney, George W. Gordon, W. A. Quarles, Thomas B. Smith, G. G. Dibrell, John C. Brown and Joseph B. Palmer. At the meeting of officers held preliminary to the interview with the military committee, Gen. Forrest was chosen chairman, and a memorial to the Legislature was adopted and signed by all the officers, at which it was emphatically denied that they shought the overthrow of the State government, nor did they believe that there was any organization in Tennessee, public or secret, which has such a purpose, and pledging all their influence to uphold and support the laws and aid the authorities in their execution. At the same time they respectfully suggested that a removal of the political disabilities resting upon so many of the citizens of Tennessee would heal the wounds of the State and restore the Union and prosperity of the people. In their interview with the military committee the same sentiments were reiterated in speeches by Gen. Brown, Gen. Forrest, Col. Roche, Gen. Cheatham, Gen. Quarles and other officers. Col. Posser, of the military committee, made a speech, expressing confidence in the honest intentions of the ex-Confederate officers, but said that lawlessness had been committed which must be suppressed, by moderate means if possible, but, if necessary, by extreme measures. At the same time he added:

"I believe, gentlemen, you are sincere. I know you as soldiers; your fidelity and courage displayed on a hundred battle-fields, which, however much it may be regretted, is now a part of the common history of our country, satisfies me that you are sincere. I am certain that I express the sentiment of this committee and the republican party when I say that a speedy bringing about of the result of enfranchising these people is desired by all, and the sooner this is done the better. If the people in this State will assist in carrying out the laws, it will not be long before every difficulty in the way of enfranchisement will be removed."

Similar sentiments were expressed by Capt. Williams, of the military committee. If a like spirit should control the action of the Legislature, it would be auspicious of the happiest results. It is inevitable that such a state of things as that in Tennessee, begotten of the passions and opportunities of war, cannot be permanent in any civilized community accustomed to freedom.—The consideration of what is right and just to other men will assert itself in honest republican minds, and lead to the removal of inequalities brought about by those who took advantage of times of public trouble and peril to effect the exclusion of those who differed from them politically from the common and immortal functions of American citizens.

The following is a copy of the Memorial which has been referred to the Legislature:

THE MEMORIAL.

To the Honorable Legislature of Tennessee, now in extraordinary session:

The right of petition and remonstrance being conceded by all classes in this country, and feeling, as we do, a deep solicitude for the peace and quiet of our great and glorious State, and belonging to that class in Tennessee who are regarded by some of its authorities as hostile to its present organization, we yield to a sense of duty, and respectfully invite your honorable body to a consideration of our view of the means that may avert the precipitation of the crisis, which is acknowledged to be imminent. Being regarded as identified with that large class supposed to be hostile to the State government, we beg respectfully to say that his Excellency, the Governor, wholly misapprehends our feelings and intentions in declaring in his late message that we seek the overthrow of the State government, or to do any other act by revolutionary or lawless means. Neither we nor those with whom in our past days we have been associated contemplate any such rashness and folly; nor do we believe there is in Tennessee any organization, either public or secret, which has such a purpose. And if there be, we have neither sympathy nor affiliation therewith. We believe the peace of the State does not require the organization of a military force by your honorable body, and respectfully submit that such a measure might more strongly tend to bring about and promote collisions than to conserve the harmony and good order of the country. And inasmuch as the supposed danger to the peace of the State is apprehended from that class of the community with which we are considered identified, as inducement and reason to your honorable body not to organize such military force, we pledge ourselves to maintain the order and peace of the State with whatever of influence we possess; to uphold and support the laws, and aid the constituted authorities in their execution, trusting that a reciprocation of these sentiments from your honorable body will produce the enactment of such laws as will remove all irritating causes now disturbing society. For when it is remembered that the large mass of white men in Tennessee are denied the right to vote or hold office, it is not wonderful or unnatural there should exist more or less dissatisfaction among them. And we beg leave respectfully to submit for your consideration that prompt and efficient action on the part of the proper authorities for a removal of the political disabilities resting upon so many of our people would heal all the wounds of our State, and make us once more a prosperous, contented, and united people.

Respectfully, your obedient servants,
N. B. Forrest,
William B. Bate,
John C. Brown,
Thomas B. Smith,
Joseph B. Palmer,
Bushrod R. Johnson,
G. W. Gordon,
B. F. Cheatham,
Gid. J. Pillow,
S. R. Anderson,
William A. Quarles,
G. G. Dibbrell,
George Maney,

Nashville, August 1, 1868.

OUR RALEIGH CORRESPONDENCE.

The Infamous Legislature and the Police Bill—Seymour, the Carpet-bagger—Mr. Argo, of Orange—The Black Prince and his Sable Highness—Villainous and Dangerous Legislation—Imminent Peril of the State—Proposed Visit of the Legislature to Morehead City—North Carolina Railroad and the Democratic Convention.

RALEIGH, August 7, 1868.

Dear Journal:—So far as the "House of Representatives" is concerned, the damnable iniquity has been consummated! The Police-Militia Bill goes to the Senate this morning, after having, on yesterday, finally passed the other branch of the "infamous Legislature." Let *that* be its *soubriquet* of shame for all time to come!

Perhaps it will be best for me to give a brief *resume* of the proceedings relative to this piratical measure since my last communication.

On Tuesday, when the original bill (a copy of that introduced by old Praise-God-Bare-bones Welker in the Senate) came up in the House, Seymour, the nauseating little carpet-bagger who hails from Craven, and who was assigned, in caucus, the leadership for the occasion, moved a substitute, and at once, with a meanness of which such a party alone could be guilty, moved the previous question on its adoption. [*Nota Bene:* You just ought to see this man Seymour. He is the impersonation of carpet-bagism. Assuming, without brains—impudent, without a scintilla of personal or mental recommendation—he has all the noisy and annoying snappishness of a fice. His utterance is nasal and drawling, and his manner clownish. His first gesture, on rising to address the House, is to clap his hands *a posteriori*, as if in search of an idea *there!*] Under the operation of the previous question, the call for which was, of course, sustained by the abject slaves of Holden and Caucus, the bill was rushed through two readings, in reckless defiance of the constitutional requisition that all bills involving appropriations shall be read three several times on three several days. An effort was made to press it through its third and final reading, and nothing but the lateness of the hour and the fillibustering tactics of the opposition prevented its being done.

On Wednesday, prompt and early, the previous question was again applied. In vain did the opposers of the bill ask for the short space of *one hour* in which to discuss it—in vain did they protest against the ineffable villainy which sought to throttle debate. The lash was cracked, the cringing hounds crouched beneath it, and the bill was passed. Here it was that Argo, the wily and talented young member from Orange, sprung a device upon them, which, in their eager maliguity, they had overlooked. Voting with the majority for that express purpose, no sooner had the Black Prince, with ill-concealed exultation, announced the result of the vote, than Argo at once rose and moved its re-consideration. This, of course, opened the long-coveted and shamelessly-denied field of discussion. Baffled and mortified at this unexpected defeat of their baseness, they consented to an adjournment until yesterday—Mr. Argo on the floor.

Well, on yesterday the question came up on Mr. A's motion to re-consider the vote by which the bill passed its third reading. It would have done your heart good to have heard the successive excoriations which the infamous scheme, and its still more infamous authors and supporters—from Holden down to the most dirty, snivilling, contemptible scalawag that licks the dirt from his boots and calls it *good*—received. In turn, Messrs. Argo, Durham, Gatling, Hodnett, Davis and Sinclair laid bare the atrocities of the measure, its manifest purpose to carry the elections by the bayonet, the low and cowardly revenge which prompted it, the craven and disgusting fear which instigated it, and the fearful consequences to which it must lead.—All the while Holden and several of his pimps were in the lobbies, strengthening the timid, overawing the refractory and nursing the *wounded*. But why prolong the story? After the Black Prince had descended to the floor, and, in the name of his sable and paternal highness, commanded allegiance, the motion to reconsider was laid on the table—and thus ended the history of this measure *of blood* in the House, at least for the present.

I beg pardon for trespassing so long upon your patience with this narrative, but it is right for your readers to have the facts. I know that, with your fearless pen, you will denounce this *awful* conspiracy as it deserves. I will send you, promptly, a copy of the bill, that you may see its terrible portent. It clothes the bad man who befouls the Executive office, with unlimited appliances of men (negroes) and treasure (if it can be borrowed, to be afterwards replaced by the taxes extorted from an oppressed people.) It will provoke counter-armed organization—it will bring on collision—it will draw blood. *Wo* to its authors and agents, if the programme is sought to be carried out! Poor, suffering old North Carolina!—but not so poor in spirit or so crushed by suffering, but that she will find some means of escape from the yoke sought to be placed upon her by an apostate, degraded son, and pinned on with bayonets, placed in the hands of semi-savage negroes by an alien and mercenary horde of infamous Yankee adventurers!

I have already made this letter so long that I must defer mention of other matters, which claim my attention, until my next. The Legislature will *probably* adjourn on the 17th, though an invitation is pending for an *ad interim* visit to Morehead City—an invitation from that precious brace of Railroad Presidents, E. R. Stanly and the man who hunted Confederate deserters with dogs. It would be well if the meridian of Raleigh could be purged of their presence about the time of the Democratic Convention. Let the mongrel portion of them go to old ocean and wash off—if all the waters of Neptune can accomplish it—some of their filth; and let the good and true men remain behind, exchange greetings with their brethren who will be here in force on Thursday next, and receive from them the plaudit, "Well done, good and faithful servants!"

Speaking of Railroads and the Democratic Convention, I hear, on all sides, general indignation at the puny malice of Wm. A. Smith, the so-called President of the North Carolina Railroad, in his effort to prevent a large attendance here on the occasion. He and his sympathizers will be disappointed. The Convention will be the largest political gathering ever held in the State, and the citizens, I am informed, are making ample arrangements for the accommodation of all who may attend. But *au revoir*.

DOT.

OUR HALIFAX CORRESPONDENCE.

A Legal Jail Delivery—Negro Population—Vagabondism and Crime—Judge Mitchell—Manslaughter—Details of the Crime—The Wade Ditcher Murder—The Evidence—Life Among the Negroes.

HALIFAX, N. C., August 7, 1868.

Messrs. Editors: "Variety is the spice of life," and a few paragraphs in your columns, wholly disconnected with politics, may not be disagreeable to your readers.

As you are aware, a Court of *oyer and terminer* was held here last week, for the purpose of "a general jail delivery." The expense to the county of maintaining the "wards of the nation" *gratis* in the public jail was so great the Court in question was resorted to as the only means of obviating it.

In this county we have, I am satisfied, as large a negro population as New Hanover, or Craven. At least one-third of this population are vagabonds—not more than one-half are engaged in steady work. The idlers are guilty of every offence known to the criminal law, from murder down. They are the most incorrigible thieves in the world. Nightly they steal our hogs, cattle, poultry, rob our gardens and orchards, and break into our corn cribs and smoke houses. These are the men who are to be organized into a "police force" for the preservation of law and order. "Oh, shame, where is thy blush!"

Judge Mitchell was detained by severe indisposition, and did not reach Halifax until Monday night. Tuesday was devoted to the Grand Jury. Wednesday two negroes were disposed of—one submitted to a verdict of manslaughter for the killing of his messmate. The State asked a verdict of murder against the other. The evidence being, that on returning home at night, very drunk, he insisted on appropriating to himself the food which his wife designed for their children, who had not had any dinner. The wife remonstrated, to which the prisoner replied that he would "soon fix her." He then took down his loaded gun off the rack, his wife being then seated, in a short time he fired, the load entering above the eye of his little daughter, who was standing behind her mother, and resulted in her immediate death. The prisoner's counsel insisted that the discharge was accidental, and the Jury, taking this merciful view of the matter, found him guilty of manslaughter.

The Jury was composed of nine blacks and three whites. It was with some difficulty that the blacks were persuaded to join in the verdict—their voice being for "guilty of murder."

On Thursday three negroes, to-wit: Augustus Baker, James Thomas and George Johnson, *alias Bayline*, were put upon their trial for the murder of Wade Ditcher, a negro, at Weldon, on the night of 23d of May last.

The prejudice against the prisoners on the part of both colors was very great, so great, indeed, or rather so atrocious was the murder deemed, that General Ransom was retained by some of the citizens around Weldon to aid in prosecuting the case, and he appeared, with General Cox, for the State. A special *venire* of one hundred was exhausted without getting a jury. At length a jury was empannelled, composed of eight whites and four blacks.

It seems that on Saturday night, 23d of May last, the prisoners, Baker, Thomas and Ditcher, the deceased, were playing cards in Gus Baker's room, at the "old hotel" in Weldon. This old hotel was occupied by negroes, and had been so occupied for some time. In a short time words were heard, when Baker remarked, "Boys, let us have no fuss here; let us go down to the old dining-room." Thereupon they went out, came around to and on the front porch, and immediately at the front door Baker said, "Ditcher, you did not win that money fairly." The latter replied, "Ole Gus, before you get this money back you must kill me." Thereupon Baker struck him with something that had a handle, and the deceased fell with his head on the door-sill. Thomas took the same instrument and struck him again, and Bayline, whom the witness put on the scene at this juncture for the first time, said, "I owe him a tap too," and struck him with the same instrument. Baker then told them to search his pockets, which was done. The prisoners then dragged the deceased, who was yet alive, through the whole length of the entry and into Baker's room, where the witness lost sight of them.

The above statement was deposed to by one witness only, a negro woman of very bad character, who, it was admitted, had suppressed the facts deposed to by her of the actual killing in her testimony before the Coroner's inquest.

But the State proved besides, that this man, the deceased, was last seen in company, on Saturday night, with the prisoner Thomas. That blood was found in Baker's room, on the steps leading out of his room into an alley way—through the alley way into the old dining room of the hotel, and on the floor of the dining room, as if a bleeding body had lain there. That a very loud quarrel and cursing was heard about 3 o'clock Sunday morning, when it ceased, that these men were seen going towards the river and soon returned. The State further proved that the body of Ditcher was found in the Roanoke river on the Wednesday following the night of the alleged murder; that the body had several bruises upon it, and *one wound* between the eyes, as if given by an axe or hammer, and sufficient to produce death.

Some minor points were also proved by the State—the defence did not introduce any witnesses.

Ditcher was a fisherman. The State insisted that when the three men were seen going towards the river, it was to cut loose Ditcher's canoe, in order to allay suspicion on account of his absence. That the body lay in the dining room all day Sunday, and was thrown into the river on Sunday night, and further, that the witness as to the actual killing, had told the truth.

The defence insisted that if the homicide had been committed at all, it was committed during the bad and very angry quarrel deposed to by the witness for the State, and if then committed the jury were at liberty to infer a killing upon a fight arising from a sudden quarrel, and that the offence thus committed would not be murder, but manslaughter. The defence further insisted, that the principal witness did not tell the truth, for the reason *that there were no marks of blood at the place where she deposed the homicide had been perpetrated, and no marks of blood in the entry through which she deposed the body had been dragged.*

The case was opened for the prisoners by Wm. B. Pope, Esq., who was followed by Gens. Ransom and Cox, for the State, who were followed by Messrs. Conigland and Solomon, for the prisoners.

The Judge charged the jury, among other matters, that if they believed the main witness, the prisoners were guilty of murder. The jury retired, and, in a short time, brought in a verdict of guity as to all the prisoners.

This case may be worth the space given to it as an illustration of life among the negroes. The case has been in charge of General Ransom since the discovery of the murder, and yet, although he had used all the exertions that diligence and honesty could suggest, although many other active citizens aided him; although nearly every negro man and woman in Weldon had been examined, and although the whole tragedy was enacted in the very heart of Weldon, not one witness could be found to testify as to the throwing of the body into the River, and only one could be found to testify as as to the main facts. And this, too, when the "old hotel" was at the time of the occurrence inhabited by negroes from "cellar to garret."

During the whole week, I suppose not less than one hundred able bodied negro men were lounging in the Court grounds, besides a large number of women, girls and and boys. These people are, naturally, vagrants.

The prisoners moved an arrest of judgment on the ground that the Court, as constituted, had no jurisdiction of the case. The motion was denied, and the case goes up on appeal.

HALIFAX.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.—The compensation of this officer is $175 per month, until his salary is fixed by law.—He has already been in office one month. All that the public know of his services thus far, is that he superintended the construction of a platform for a partisan celebration on the 4th of July, for which the tax-paying people of the State *had to foot the bill*, and that he *escorted* a file of soldiers to Chapel Hill to take charge of the University property—including the *private* property of the two Literary Societies!—Rumor however has it that he will soon fence the "Baptist Grove" and sow it in clover!—Raleigh *Sentinel*.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Governor Seymour's Letter of Acceptance of the Democratic Nomination—Endorsement of the Platform—Criticism of Congress, etc.

UTICA, August 4, 1868.

GENTLEMEN: When in the city of New York, on the 11th ultimo, in the presence of a vast multitude, on behalf of the National Democratic Convention, you tendered to me its unanimous nomination as the candidate for the office of President of the United States, I stated I had no words "adequate to express my gratitude for the good will and kindness which that body had shown to me." Its nomination was unsought and unexpected. It was my ambition to take an active part from which I am now excluded in the great struggle going on for the restoration of good government, of peace and prosperity to our country, but I have been caught up by the overwhelming tide which is bearing on us to a great political change, and I find myself unable to resist its pressure. You have also given me a copy of the resolutions put forth by the convention, showing its positions upon all the great questions which now agitate the country. As the presiding officer of that convention I am familiar with their scope and import—as one of its members I am a party to their terms. They are in accord with my views, and I stand upon them in the contest upon which we are now entering, and I shall strive to carry them out in future wherever I may be placed, in political or private life." I then stated that I would send you these words of acceptance in a letter, as is the customary form. I see no reason, upon reflection, to change or qualify the terms of my approval of the resolutions of the convention. I have delayed the more formal act of communicating to you in writing what I then publicly said for the purpose of seeing what light the action of Congress would throw upon the interests of the country.—Its acts since the adjournment of the convention show an alarm lest a change of political power will give to the people what they ought to have—a clear statement of what has been done with the money drawn from them during the past eight years.—Thoughtful men feel that there have been wrongs in the financial management which have been kept from the public knowledge.

The congressional power has not only allied itself with military power, which is to be brought to bear directly upon the elections in many States, but it also holds itself in perpetual session, with the avowed purpose of making such laws as it shall see fit in view of the elections which will take place within a few weeks. It did not, therefore, adjourn, but took a recess to meet again if its partisan interests shall demand its reassembling.

Never before in the history of our country has Congress thus taken a menacing attitude towards its electors. Under its influence some of the States organized by its agents are proposing to deprive the people of the right to vote for presidential electors, and the first bold steps are taken to destroy the rights of suffrage.

It is not strange, therefore, that thoughtful men see in such action the proof that there are with those who shape the policy of the republican party motives stronger and deeper than the mere wish to hold the political power; that there is a dread of some exposure which drives them on to acts so desperate and so impolitic. Many of the ablest leaders and journals of the republican party have openly deplored the violence of congressional action and its tendency to keep up discord in our country.

The great interests of our Union demand peace, order and a return to those industrial pursuits without which we cannot maintain the faith or honor of our government. The minds of business men are perplexed by uncertainties. The hours of toil of our laborers are lengthened by the costs of living made by the direct and indirect exactions of government; our people are harassed by the heavy and frequent demands of the tax gatherer. Without distinction of party there is a strong feeling in favor of that line of action which shall restore order and confidence and shall lift off the burdens which now hinder and vex the industry of the country.

Yet at this moment those in power have thrown into the Senate chamber and Congressional hall new elements of discord and violence. Men have been admitted as representatives of some of the Southern States with the declaration upon their lips that they cannot live in the States they claim to represent without military protection. These men are to make laws for the North as well as the South. These men, who a few days since were seeking as suppliants that Congress would give them power within their respective States, are to-day the masters and controllers of the actions of those bodies.

Entering there with minds filled with passions, their first demands have been that Congress shall look upon the States from which they come as in conditions of civil war; that a majority of their populations, embracing their intelligence, shall be treated as public enemies; that military forces shall be kept up at the cost of the people of the North, and that there shall be no peace and order at the South save that which is made by arbitrary power.—Every intelligent man knows that these men owe their seats in Congress to the disorder in the South.

Every man knows that they not only owe their present positions to disorder, but that every motive springing from the love of power, of gain, of a desire for vengeance, prompts them to keep the South in anarchy. While that exists they are independent of the will or wishes of their fellow-citizens. While confusion reigns they are the dispensers of the profits and the honors which grow out of a government of mere force. These men are now placed in positions where they cannot only urge their views of policy, but where they can enforce them.

When others shall be admitted in this manner from the remaining southern States, although they will have in truth no constituents, they will have more power in the Senate than a majority of the people of this Union, living in nine of the great States. In vain the wisest members of the republican party protested against the policy that led to this result. While the chiefs of the late rebellion have submitted to the results of the war and are now quietly engaged in the usual pursuits for the support of themselves and their families, and are trying by the force of their example to lead back the people of the south to the order and industry not only essential to their well-being, but to the greatness and prosperity of our common country, we see that those who, without ability or influence, have been thrown by the agitations of civil convulsions into positions of honor and profit, are striving to keep alive the passions to which they owe their elevation, and they clamorously insist that they are the only friends of our Union—a Union that can only have a sure foundation in fraternal regard and a common desire to promote the peace, the order and the happiness of all sections of our land.

Events in Congress since the adjournment of the convention have vastly increased the importance of a political victory by those who are seeking to bring back economy, simplicity and justice in the administration of our national affairs. Many republicans have heretofore clung to their party who have regretted the extremes of violence to which it has run. They have cherished a faith that while the action of their political friends has been mistaken, their motives have been good. They must now see that the republican party is in that condition that it cannot carry out a wise and peaceful policy, whatever its motives may be.

It is a misfortune not only to the country, but to a governing party itself, when its action is unchecked by any form of opposition. It has been the misfortune of the republican party that the events of the past few years have given it so much power that it has been able to shackle the Executive, to trammel the judiciary, and to carry out the views of the most unwise and violent of its members. When this state of things exists in any party, it has ever been found that the sober judgments of its ablest leaders do not control. There is hardly an able man who helped build up the republican organization, who has not within the past three years warned it against its excesses; who has not been borne down and forced to give up his convictions of what the interests of the country called for; or, if too patriotic to do this, who has not been driven from its ranks. If this has been the case heretofore, what will be its action now, with this new infusion of men who, without a decent respect for the views of those who had just given them their positions, begin their legislative career with calls for arms; demands that their States shall be regarded as in a condition of civil war, and with a declaration that they are ready and anxious to degrade the President of the United States whenever they can persuade or force Congress to bring forward new articles of impeachment?

The republican party, as well as we, are interested in putting some check upon this violence. It must be clear to every thinking man that a division of political power tends to check the violence of party action and to assure the peace and good order of society. The election of a democratic Executive and a majority of democratic members to the House of Representatives would not give to that party organization the power to make sudden or violent changes, but it would serve to check those extreme measures which have been deplored by the best men of both political organizations.—The result would most certainly lead to that peaceful restoration of the Union and re-establishment of fraternal relationship which the country desires.

I am sure the best men of the republican party deplore as deeply as I do the spirit of violence shown by those recently admitted to seats in Congress from the South. The condition of civil war which they contemplate must be abhorrent to every right thinking man. I have no mere personal wishes which mislead my judgment in regard to the pending election.—No man who has weighed and measured the duties of the office of President of the United States can fail to be impressed with the cares and toils of him who is to meet its demands.

It is not merely to float with popular currents without a policy or a purpose.—On the contrary, while our constitution gives just weight to the public will, its distinguishing feature is that it seeks to protect the rights of minorities. Its greatest glory is that it puts restraints upon power. It gives force and form to those maxims and principles of civil liberty for which the martyrs of freedom have struggled through ages. It declares the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses and papers against unwarrantable searches and seizure, that Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of the people to petition for redress of grievances. It secures the right of a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury.

No man can rightfully enter upon the duties of the Presidential office unless he is not only willing to carry out the wishes of the people, expressed in a constitutional way, but is also prepared to stand up for the rights of minorities. He must be ready to uphold the free exercise of religion.—He must denounce measures which would wrong personal or home rights or the religious conscience of the humblest citizen of the land. He must maintain, without distinction of creed or nationality, all the privileges of American citizenship.

The experience of every public man who has been faithful to his trust teaches him that no one can do the duties of the office of President unless he is ready not only to undergo the falsehoods and abuse of the bad, but to suffer from the censure of the good, who are misled by prejudices and misrepresentations. There are no attractions in such positions which decive my judgment when I say that a great change is going on in the public mind.

The mass of the Republican party are more thoughtful, temperate and just than they were during the excitement which attended the progress and close of the civil war.

As the energy of the Democrtic party springs from their devotion to their cause, and not to their candidates, I may with propriety speak the fact, that never in the political history of our country has the action of a like body been hailed with such universal and wide-spread enthusiasm as that which has been shown in relation to the position of the National Democratic Convention. With this the candidates had nothing to do. Had any others of those named been selected, this spirit would have been perhaps more marked.

The zeal and energy of conservative masses spring from a desire to make a change in the political policy, and from confidence that they can carry out their purpose. In this faith they are strengthened by the co-operation of the great body of those who served in the Union army and navy during the war.

Having given nearly 16,000 commissions to officers in the army, I know their views and wishes. They demand Union, for which they fought. The largest meeting of these gallant soldiers which ever assembled was held in New York, and endorsed the action of the convention in words instinct with meaning. They called on the government to stop in its policy of hate, discord and disunion, and in terms of fervid eloquence demanded a restoration of the rights and liberties of the American people.

When there is such accord between those who proved themselves brave and self-sacrificing in war, and those who are thoughtful and patriotic in council, I cannot doubt we shall gain a political triumph which will restore our Union, bring back peace and prosperity to our land, and will give us once more the blessing of a wise, economical and honest government. I am, gentlemen, truly yours, &c.,

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

To General G. W. Morgan and others, committee, &c.

COMMISSIONERS OF NAVIGATION.—We learn that "Gov." Holden has appointed a new Board of Commissioners of Navigation and Pilotage for this port. Information of this fact reached here yesterday morning. The new Board is said to be as follows:

Silas N. Martin, Chairman,
James H. Chadbourn,
George Z. French,
B. G. Bates,
Albert Adams.

The German nobleman who went abroad to procure the restoration of his estates, returned to New Haven unsuccessful and was jilted by his sweetheart in consequence.

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens is seriously ill, and unable to leave Washington for his home.